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INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK PROSODY.

IN THREE PARTS.

WITH AN

APPENDIX

ON THE

METRES OF HORACE.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

BY P. WILSON, LL. D.

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Πηροῖσι μύθοις ἀδαπάνας τέρψω φρένας. Eur. Or. 1176.

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(L. S.)

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-fifth day of July, in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, *Peter Wilson*, LL. D. of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit: "Introduction to Greek Prosody. In three parts. With an Appendix on the Metres of Horace. Adapted to the use of beginners. By P. Wilson, LL. D. Professor of the Greek and Latin languages, &c. in Columbia College. Πηνηοτοι μύθοις ἀδαπάνας τεγψα φρένας. Eur. Or. 1176."

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CHARLES CLINTON,

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PREFACE.



THIS treatise is the result of necessity, not the offspring of choice. The candidates for the Freshman Class in Columbia College, were enjoined to render themselves masters of Greek Prosody, previous to admission. This regulation could not be complied with, unless the teachers were furnished with the means of preparation. To answer this purpose, the treatise was composed. The subject is encumbered with difficulties, which have never been clearly and fully elucidated: and the works which have been published with that view, were, most of them, inaccessible to the author. Hephæstion's treatise, which

is the most important of them all, could not be procured in this country: in England it was very scarce, until the publication of Gaisford, which has very lately appeared, and has not, it is believed, yet reached America. Clarke, Morell, and Seale, were the author's only guides. The first did not write professedly on the subject, and presents us only with a few general observations; the second is obscure, and full of typographical errors, at least in the edition quoted in this work; and the third treats the subject partially.

Most of the typographical errors, it is presumed, will be easily observed and corrected. The Printer, being unacquainted with the language, could not, with all his care, avoid committing errors.

The indulgence of the learned is solicited for errors, owing to the inadvertence of the author. These, though it

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is hoped they are not numerous, will be carefully corrected, when noticed by himself, or pointed out by others, if ever a second edition issue from the press. Such other improvements as friendship may suggest, will be kindly received, and carefully attended to by the

AUTHOR.

New-York, July, 1811.

INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK PROSODY.



PART I.

DEFINITIONS.

PROSODY is that part of grammar, which shows the proper accent and length of syllables, and right pronunciation of words.

The space occupied in uttering or pronouncing a syllable is called its time.

In Greek, the vowels η and ω are naturally long, ϵ and $ο$ short, α , ι , and υ are called doubtful; and are in some words always long, and in some always short, as $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\rho$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\rho$, $\pi ολ\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\alpha\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\pi ολ\ddot{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\sigma\epsilon\chi\ddot{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

A vowel is said to be common, which in the same syllable may at pleasure be made either long or short, as $\alpha\eta\rho$, $\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\upsilon\delta\omega\rho$. Of the latter, in Greek there are very few.

Double consonants are such as may be, and sometimes are resolved into two single consonants; as, ζ , ξ , ψ .

The proper diphthongs are $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $ο\iota$, $ο\upsilon$.

The improper are α , η , ω , $\eta\upsilon$, υ , $\omega\upsilon$.

The mutable are α , $\alpha\upsilon$, \omicron ; and the immutable are ϵ , $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon$.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes are divided into smooth, π , κ , τ ; middle, β , γ , δ ; and aspirated, ϕ , χ , θ .

The semivowels are the double letters, ζ , ξ , ψ ; the liquids, λ , μ , ν , ρ , and σ .

Of these letters are formed syllables; and of syllables, disposed in proper order, feet are formed.

A syllable is said to be long, which contains two times, or is equivalent to two short syllables; or takes up in pronunciation, as long time as is employed in pronouncing two short syllables: thus, η is equivalent to a double ϵ or $\epsilon\epsilon$; ω to $\omicron\omicron$ or a double \omicron . The same is to be understood of $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\upsilon}$, where they are naturally long, as in the words $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\bar{\alpha}$, $\tau\iota\mu\bar{\eta}$, $\nu\iota\kappa\bar{\alpha}\nu$, $\psi\bar{\upsilon}\chi\eta$, $\delta\mu\nu\bar{\upsilon}\mu\iota$, $\delta\mu\nu\bar{\upsilon}$, $\varsigma\omicron\rho\epsilon\nu\bar{\upsilon}$, $\delta\alpha\iota\nu\bar{\upsilon}$, and such like.

When therefore a vowel naturally long, is made short before another vowel, one of the short vowels forming the long vowel, must be supposed to be struck off, as for example, $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\eta$ must be pronounced $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\acute{\epsilon}$, and $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$ must be pronounced as if written $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\acute{\omicron}$.

OF FEET.

A foot is composed of two or more syllables, having a strict regard to time.

There are three kinds of feet: some are dissyllables, others trissyllables, and others are of four syllables.*

The feet of two syllables are four.

The *Pyrrichius*^a consists of two short syllables; as θῆοζ .

The *Spondeus* consists of two long syllables; as $\psi\bar{\upsilon}\chi\bar{\eta}$.

The *Iambus* consists of a short and a long syllable; as $\text{θῆ}\bar{\alpha}$.

The *Trocheus*^b consists of a long and a short syllable; as $\sigma\bar{\omega}\mu\acute{\alpha}$.

(a) Called also Dibrachys, Pariambus, Hegemon.

(b) Otherwise, Choreus (hence Choriambus) Lat. Rotulus.

The feet of three syllables are eight.

The *Tribrachys*^a consists of three short syllables; as $\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\mu\acute{\omicron}\zeta$.

The *Molossus*^b consists of three long syllables; as $\epsilon\bar{\upsilon}\chi\bar{\omega}\lambda\bar{\eta}$.

The *Dactylus*^c consists of a long and two short syllables; as $\sigma\bar{\omega}\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\acute{\alpha}$.

The *Anapæstus*^d consists of two short and a long syllable; as $\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\bar{\upsilon}\zeta$.

The *Bacchius*^e consists of a short and two long syllables; as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\bar{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\bar{\epsilon}$.

The *Antibacchius*^f consists of two long and a short syllable; as $\mu\bar{\alpha}\nu\tau\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\upsilon}\mu\acute{\alpha}$.

* If the nature of things be considered, there can be no feet of four syllables; since no word can be found, which is not formed by the union or mixture of simple feet; as, of two Pyrrhics is formed a proceleusmatic; of two spondees, a dispondeus; of a choree and iambus, a choriambus, &c.

The *Amphibrachys* consists of a short, a long, and a short syllable; as ῥαλᾶσσᾶ .

The *Amphimacer*^h consists of a long, a short, and a long syllable; as δεισποτῆς .

- (a) Otherwise Brachysyllabus, Triorchion, Pygmon, Chorius.
- (b) ——— Hippius, Chanius.
- (c) ——— Politicus.
- (d) ——— Antidaetylus.
- (e) ——— Oenotrius, Tripodius, Pariambus.
- (f) ——— Palimbacchius, Latius, Saturnius, Pompeius.
- (g) ——— Scolius, Janius.
- (h) ——— Pescennius, but more commonly Creticus.

When one simple foot, twice repeated, forms a compound foot, it is called *Syzygia*. This term, however, properly speaking, applies only to the junction of unequal feet, as a *Trochee* with an *Iambus*; but if the feet be alike, it is called *Dipodia*, or by some *Tautopodia*. By these means feet are made to include from four to eight times; hence by grammarians, have been formed the following sixteen feet of four syllables.

Proceleusmaticus, consists of four short syllables; as πολύμῶς .

Dispondæus, consists of four long syllables; as σύνδελῦσῶ .

Diiambus, consists of two *Iambi*; as ἑπίσᾳτῆς .

Ditrochæus, consists of two *Trochees*; as δυστυχημαῖ .

Choriambus, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Iambus*; as σῶφεσσύνῃ .

Antispastus, consists of an *Iambus* and *Trochæus*; as ᾗμαζτημαῖ .

Ionicus a majore, consists of a *Spondæus* and *Pyrrichius*; as κῶσμητόρᾱ.

Ionicus a minore, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Spondæus*; as πλεῶνεκτῆς.

Pæon primus, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Αεζῶλογός.

Pæon secundus, consists of an *Iambus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Ανᾶξῖος.

Pæon tertius, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Trochæus*; as ἄνᾱδημᾱ.

Pæon quartus, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Iambus*; as Σεῶγενῆς.

Epitritus primus, consists of an *Iambus* and *Spondæus*; as ἄμᾱρετῶλῆ.

Epitritus secundus, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Spondæus*; as ἀνδρῶφοντῆς.

Epitritus tertius, consists of a *Spondæus* and *Iambus*; as Εὐευσθῆνῆς.

Epitritus quartus,^a consists of a *Spondæus* and *Trochæus*; as λῶβῆτῆρᾱ.

(a) From the solution of the long syllable, other feet are formed of equal quantity, called

Mesomacros; as δολιχῶσκιος.

Pariambus; as πᾶντολειτος.

Hegesmocolius; as περιβοῆτος.

The conjunction of two feet is called *Basis*, the foundation of every verse.

A verse is a certain number of feet joined together, and disposed according to a certain order.

The least verse is a *Dimeter*, the greatest a *Hexā-*

meter. The measurement proceeds either by single feet, called *Monopodia*, or by two feet taken together, called *Dipodia*. But the measurement by double feet, rarely proceeds beyond a *Trimeter*.

A verse is called *Dimeter*, *Trimeter*, *Tetrameter*, *Pentameter*, *Hexameter*, from the number of feet, or *Syzygies*, (conjunctions).

A part of a verse, where the conjunctions are entire, is called *Colon*, (a member); where imperfect, *Comma*.

Colon, Ηφαιστε | σοι | δε χρη | μελειν—

Comma, Εγω δ' ατολ | μος—εμι—

Or by single feet, as,

Colon, Τις ει | αν, Δανα | οι εμα—δακρυα | —Il. A. 42.

Comma, Μηνιν α | ειδε θε | α—.

When a verse is complete, it is called *Acatalectus*;

When a syllable is wanting, it is named *Catalectus*.

If a foot be wanting, it is called *Brachycatalectus*;

But if there be a supernumerary foot or syllable, it is called *Hypercatalectus*, or *Hypermeter*.

Rhythmus, Rhythm is that peculiar movement of the notes in music, or of the syllables in poetry, which is imitated by the beating of a drum, or striking the fingers on a board.

Rhythm may exist without metre or verse, but the latter cannot be without the former. Metre or verse regards the division of feet, rhythm has reference to the sound.

By transposing the words, the measure of the verse will not be changed, the rhythm will.

—ἀπ' ὠραν' αἰθε—

ρος δια μεσση. Sapp. 1.

This happens very frequently in the choric verses.

τας καλλιδιφρη Αθα

ναιας————Eurip. Hec. 467, 468.

Synapheia is the connexion, or linking of verses together, so as to make them run on in continuation, as if not divided into separate verses; in consequence of which connexion, the initial syllable of a following verse has an influence on the final syllable of the preceding.

It was particularly in the *Anapæstic* and *Ionic a minore*, that the *Synapheia* prevailed.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

The principal measures are nine.

<i>Dactylic,</i>	}	composed of simple feet.
<i>Anapæstic,</i>		
<i>Iambic,</i>		
<i>Trochaic,</i>		
<i>Ionic a majore,</i>	}	formed of compound feet.
—— <i>a minore,</i>		
<i>Choriambic,</i>		
<i>Antispæstic,</i>		
<i>Pæonic,</i>		

These take their names sometimes from the number of feet they contain, as, *Octonarius*, *Senarius*, among the Latins; *Hexameter*, *Pentameter*, *Tetrameter*, *Trimeter*, *Dimeter*, among the Greeks; some-

times from the inventors, as, *Phalæcian*, *Sotadic*; from those who most frequently used them, as, *Asclepiadic*, *Aristophanean*, *Sapphic*, *Anacreontic*, *Alcaic*, *Hipponactic*; sometimes from the predominating foot or measure, as, *Dactylic*, *Anapestic*, *Iambic*, &c. from their use, as, *Priapeian*:

From their suffering mutilation, as, *Scazon*, *Choliambus*:

From the combination of like feet, as, *Periodic*:

From a certain mixture of different feet, as *Prosodiac*:

There are innumerable others, which from the irregular mixture of feet, are called *Asynartete*, or *Inconnectible*.

The consideration and investigation of the different species of verse is reserved for the second part.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A syllable naturally short, as *κος*, ending in a consonant, followed by another consonant, either in the same, or in a different word, becomes long by position; as, *κοσμος νηες*.

Ἴπποι δ' ἐν πεδίῳ κοσμος, νῆες δὲ θαλάσσης. *Hom. epig.* εἰς οἶκον τῶν φρατορῶν. L. 2.

A syllable naturally short, ending in a short vowel, followed by two consonants in the same word, as *τέκνον*, *ἄτεκνος*, &c. in heroic verse, may be long by its position, though the same syllable would be short in

prose, as appears from the *Iambics* of the *Tragic* and *Comic* writers;

Ὀκτώ· αταρ μητηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνα· Il. B. 313.

Ιθ', ᾧ τέκνον μοι, σπῆυδε, και χοὰς τάφω. Eurip.
Orestes. L. 124.

A syllable naturally short, ending with a short vowel, as *τις*, when the next following word begins with two consonants, may be long by that position; as,

Καίόμεναί τε δεταί, τας τε τρεῖ, ἐσσύμενός περ· Il.
A. 553.

The last syllable of every verse is not, as it is usually called, common, but always long, on account of the pause necessary at the end of a verse. Hence, in *Anapæstic* verse alone, the last syllable must naturally close with a long vowel or with two consonants; because the Anapæst commencing with two short and ending in a long syllable, requires a stronger pressure of the voice in pronunciation, than any other foot. The syllable must therefore be either long, or the sentiment be concluded with the verse, in order to compensate the allowance made for the pause in other verses.

Not only at the end of a verse, but also at the end of a word, on account of the pause with which the word is ended, a syllable otherwise short, becomes long: for the Greeks pronounced every syllable more fully, and with a longer breathing than the Latins. This appears by there being frequently no elision made, when two vowels meet.

This practice is more rarely imitated by the Latins.

Αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτόισι βελος ἔχευε κῆρ ἐφ' ἑσθλῆς. Il. A. 51.

Here the syllable *ος* in *βελος* is pronounced as if the *σ* was doubled. This happens particularly in Cæsura, because there a stronger pronunciation is natural and necessary; but it may happen without Cæsura, if the consonant be naturally harsh, usually doubled, or be followed by an Aspirate; as,

Ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἔρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρεον ὁμῶμαι, Il. A. 233.

Ὡπασαν· αὐτὰρ οἱ Προΐτος κακ' ἐμήσατο θυμῷ. Il. Z. 157.

Μῆναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσαν ἅπαντες. Il. A. 535.

Πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὃ, τῇ νοήτεις. Il. A. 543.

A syllable otherwise short, though not at the end of a word, may become long by the roughness of the consonant closing the syllable; which is pronounced as if double; thus,

Ἀρες, Ἀρες, βροτολογε, μισαιφόνε, τεχέσι πλῆτα. Il. E. 31.

The roughness and harshness of the letter *ρ* which is very easily doubled, produces this effect, and renders the first syllable in this verse long.

On account of an aspirate at the beginning of a word, the preceding vowel which terminates the foregoing word, though short by nature, is sometimes long: for the spiritus asper was often pronounced like a consonant, or like the *Æolic Digamma*; as,

οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῶν θωρηχθῆναι, Il. A. 226.

In this line, the terminating syllable *ον* in *πολεμον* is long, because the next syllable begins with an aspirate, which adds force to the pronunciation, and operates as a *consonant*.

Αἰδῶιος τέ μοι ἐσσι, φίλε ἐκυρὲ, δεινός τε. Il. Γ. 172.

In this line, the *ε* in *φίλε*, and the same letter terminating *εκυρε* is pronounced as if followed by a consonant, and the *δ* in *δεινος* is pronounced double; thus,

φιλεττεκυρε δ δεινος or φιλεφφ εκυρεδ δεινος τε.

Some diphthongs also were pronounced as if preceded by an aspirate, or as if the preceding consonant were doubled; thus, *δίκος*, *twicūs*; *δίνος*, *winūs*; hence the preceding syllable, though short by nature, becomes long.

Πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος· ἐγὰρ δ' ἐπιμείλια δάτω. Il. I. 147.

Poetic licence does not consist in the confounding of quantity; but in rendering syllables long in a certain position, and by a fixed analogy, which are naturally short.

Syllables naturally long admit of no *Poetic licence*, as *νίκη*, *τίμη*, *ψύχη*, *χεῦσος*, &c.

N. B. Among the *Doric* writers we find indeed τᾶς αὐτᾶς, τες ἀνθρῶπες, τᾶς βελᾶς, &c. but this is accounted for on different principles: the writer is using a different language, not a licence peculiar to poets.

Two vowels meeting in a word, though in prose, not considered as forming a diphthong by the rapidity

of pronunciation in verse, are frequently sounded as one vowel, and make but one syllable; as,

Ἐως ὁ ταῦθ' ᾠρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. A. 193. where the word ἔως must be read ὡς.

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνιε τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ, Il. A. 247. where ιε in ἐμηνιε is pronounced as i, or rather je; for the ι in μηνίω has the penult long.

Ὅν βριάρεων καλεσσι Θεοί, ἄνδρες δέ τε παντες, Il. A. 403. where βριάρεων is pronounced βριαρων.

Διογενὴς Πηλέως υἱὸς Πόδας ὦκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς. Il. A. 489. where Πηλεως is pronounced Πηλως.

Γνώσσαι δ' εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίη πόλιν εἴη ἀλαπάξεις, Il. B. 367. where εαι is pronounced η.

The vowel *ο*, *Athenæus* observes, was anciently used for a *diphthong*, *Ath. lib. ii. c. 5*, or perhaps with more propriety it might be said that the *ο* which stood originally for both the long and short vowel, was in some instances, even after the invention of the *ω* by *Simonides*, pronounced long like the *ω*, which will account for the following lines, *Hom. Il. A. 342*.

Τοῖς ἄλλοις.—ἧ γὰρ ὄγ' ὀλοῇσι φρεσὶ θύει. Il. A. 342.

Ἐκτορὰ δ' αὐτὸς μειναι ὀλοή Μοιρ' ἐπέδησαν, Il. χ. 5. *ολοῇσι* must be read *ολωῇσι*, or *ολῃσι*, or *ολοῖωσι*.

In both these lines the verse is deficient, unless *ο* be made long, considered as a diphthong *ε* or an *Æolic digamma* be supposed to intervene. But this defect may have been intentional, and designed to express a most vehement emotion.

RULES.

The quantity of doubtful vowels in the former syllables of words, is known ten different ways.

1. From *Position*.
2. From a *Vowel before a Vowel*.
3. From *Contraction*.
4. From *Dialect*.
5. From *Derivation*.
6. From *Composition*.
7. From *Increment*.
8. From *Usage or Authority*.
9. From *the last Syllable*.
10. From *Accent*.

Rule 1. A short vowel before two single consonants, or one double, either in the same, or in different words, is almost always long; as,

Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμης ψυχὰς αἰδὶ πρόϊαψεν. Il. A. 3.

Καὶ μιν, &c. Ib. 201.

Ἐζέτο, &c. Il. B. 42.

——ωτε ζευς, Il. A. 279.

Ὡδὲ γὰρ ἐξερεω, &c. Il. A. 212.

——μηδὲ ξίφος ἐλκεο χεῖρι. Il. A. 210.

Υψὲς ἐπὶ ψαμαθῆ, &c. Il. A. 486.

Exception. But a short vowel which closes a word, followed by a double consonant, or two single consonants beginning the next word, is sometimes short; as,

^a Ὄτ' τε Ζακύνθον. Il. B. 634.

^b — ηδε Σκαμανδρον. Il. E. 774.

^c Φιλει δ', ως κε ζωης. Theocrit. xxix. 20.

(a) Some however suppose, that *Homer* wrote Σακυνθον.

(b) And Καμανδρον, as μιλακος for σμιλακος in *Eurip. Bac.* 702; and μαραγδος for σμαραγδος.

(c) But some in this instance read ζαης or ζοης, as ζοη is found for ζωη in *Herodotus*. But this is not necessary: for we read in verse 5, ζωης as ζωιας.

It has been also thought ως κε may be a *spondee* before a double consonant, and that ζωης may be read contracted for ζης, as λαιω, λω, λης, *Ib.* But this cannot be, a *spondee* being inadmissible except in the first place, in that *kind* of verse.

When two liquids, or two other consonants, which may begin a syllable, follow one formed by a short vowel, that syllable is frequently made short by the *Dramatic* and *Lyric* poets, more rarely by the *Epic* writers.

Ητε και απ—αλα—μνον. *Hes. Erga και ἥμ. Bib. a. 20.*

— γαμδ ανδρα με—μνημενον ειναι. *Solon.*

Ειρε—τριαν. *Hom. B. 537.*

Αιγυ—πριων ανδρων. *Od. ζ. 263.*

—ακρον δακτυ—λον κατα δακνω. *Batr. 45**

ται αλφα—κτυλ—ιδες εντι. *Theocr. 4. 52.*

— λαοστος Ηλε—κτυ—ωνος. *Hes. Scut. Hercul. 3.*

Therefore *generally*; a short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid, may be considered either as terminating the syllable, which will of course be short, or as sounded in the same syllable with the following consonants, and then it will be long; as,

* This line is differently arranged in some copies.

Μετρε—α δε τευχε θεοισι, το γαρ μετρον εστιν αριτον.
Phocil. 180. 92. So also,

Γεινατο δ' αυ Κυκλ—ωπας. *Hes.* θ. 139.

——σπηλυγγα φυγων ολο—οιο Κυ—κλωπος. *Theocr.*
 16. 53.

Πληγαις προσωπον φαλα—κρον εξωδηκοτα. *Eurip.*
Cycl. 226.

——προστα φαλακρ—α πελει. *Ep.*

——Μελεδωνευς αγρυ—πνος ηρως. *Theoc.* 24. 104.

Ουδαμα νυν συνεβα τοι αγρυπν—ησαι δι' ερωτα. *Theoc.*
 10. 10.

A short vowel before the slender consonants π, κ, τ, or before the aspirates φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid; and likewise before β, γ, δ, followed by ρ, always closes a short syllable among the *Comic* poets; as, before πλ, —πᾶν ὄπλιαν την εμην *Arist. Plut.* 951, thus πᾶν ὄ—πλος *Αργείων στρατος Æsch. Sept. ap. Theb.* 59. But in *Homer*, the first syllable in οπλίζω, οπλον, is always long; before πν *Ar. Pl.* 821—πρ—*Pl.* 28; before κλ *Ib.* 356-7; κμ *Ib.* 256—κν *Nub.* 385—κρ *Eccl.* 274; before τλ *Pl.* 477—τμ—Δυσπότμε μείνον Αδωνι. *Bion.* 43—τν *Ran.* 337—τρ *Pl.* 515; before φλ *Pl.* 15—φν *Ib.* 213. *Theoc.* 1. 113; before χλ, as πολλὰ μένο—χλ *Theocr.* 15. 5; before χμ, ἐπ' ἄδραχμων *Theocr.* 15. 19; before χν *Arist. pax.* 544. so *Theoc.* 10. 37. φωνα δε τρυχνα; before χρ, *Pl.* 484; before θλ, *Orph.* 880;—θμ *Ar. Pl.* 759, so αργυροῖδε σάθμα* *Od.* η. 89—

* Some editions have ἀργυροῖ.

ᾠν *Nub.* 1437.—θξ, *L.* 708; before βξ, *Pl.* 564—γξ, *Ib.* 224—δξ, *Ib.* 49.

A short vowel before the intermediate consonants β, γ, δ, with any liquid following, except ξ alone, never terminates a short syllable. This rule is common to the writers both of *Tragedy* and *Comedy*; thus:

Before βλ, *Ar. Pl.* 117, *Eurip. Hec.* 354;* before γμ, *Ar. Pl.* 960; *Eurip. Hec.* 230; before δν and δμ, *Ar. Eq.* 768. *Eurip. Hec.* 23.

The passages in *Aristophanes* which contradict these rules must of consequence be erroneous.

In *Homer* a word of two syllables must never be so divided, that the first may end in a short vowel, when followed by a mute or a liquid; as *Il. Z.* 479, for ἐἰπησι πατρος, read εἰποι πᾱτρος.

Sometimes also a short vowel before a single liquid, which is usually pronounced with a sort of double sound, is made long: or, in other words, the liquids λ, μ, ν, ξ, among the *Ionians* admitted before them the sound of a *Vau*, and the Poets were hence led to lengthen a short vowel before the liquids in imitation of this pronunciation. Thus λ in *Il. E.* 34. μ in *Il. χ.* 407. ν in *Il. δ.* 274. and ξ in *Il. β.* 773. As in ἐυλαβε, ἐλιτανευε, ἐρηξεν, ἐριψαν, the liquids were sounded as if written εὔλαβε, εὔλιτανευε, εὔρηληξεν, εὔρηληξαν; &c.

* This line quoted from *Eurip.* either has an *Anapest* in the 4th place, or παρθενois should be substituted for παρθενoisι.

And among the *Attics*, words beginning with ρ were uttered with a double sound. See *Arist. N.* 344, 416. *Eq.* 543, 546, and 796. *Ves.* 1487. *Eur. Iων.* 522. *Elec.* 772. *Hiph.* 459. *Æsch. Pr.* 1031.

Δωρα παρ' Αἰδῶς—pronounced Αἰδουῶς. *Od. K.* 36.

Αυτῆς δ' ἔλαβ' ἑαυτῇ κενεστικῇ—*Il. A.* 4.*

Sometimes σ , though followed by another consonant, shortens the syllable; being cut off at the end, or even in the middle of a word, and therefore forming no position.

Ὡς ἔσπεριν κρῶζει πολυφῶνός κορῶνη. *Aratus.*

Here the σ in πολυφῶνός is cut off for the sake of the verse, so as to form no position. This sometimes happens among the *Latins*; as, Delphinus jacet haud nimis lustratū nitore. *Cic. in Arat.*

II. A VOWEL BEFORE A VOWEL.

A short vowel before another vowel is short; but a doubtful vowel before another vowel is not necessarily short as it is in *Latin*.

——Πολυαἶκος πολεμοιο. *Il. A.* 165.

Long vowels and diphthongs may be shortened at pleasure, when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong, as Ὡς ἔν εἰαρινῇ, οτε. *Il. B.* 471.

But this practice, in *Trochaic* and *Iambic* verse, is never admitted among the *Attic* writers.

* Some copies have αυτος, δ' ελλ.

III. CONTRACTION.

Every syllable by *contraction*, or *Crasis*, becomes long, whether the contraction be made in a single word, or in different words.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ σὺλα πῶμα φαρετρῆς. *Il. Δ.* 116.

—δέκτο μὲν ἱρά. *Il. B.* 420.

Παρεῖμι δ' ἄκων. *Soph. An.* 282.

Ὡς τε δια τῆτων τ' ἄγαθ' ἀνθρώπων ἔχειν. *Eur. Bac.* 285.

Ὡς ἀν το λοιπόν τᾶ μ' ἀνακτορ εὐσεβεῖν. *Ib. Tro.* 85.

Yet κρεῖα by *aphoc.* for κρεῖατα, and γεῖα in like manner formed from γεῖατα are short. *Il. A.* 324. *Ar. Ran.* 56, &c.

Note. The *Crasis* in the last example from *Eurip.* seems to be peculiar to the Article; other words suffer a simple *Apostrophe*.

IV. DIALECT.

The *Doric* α used for η is long.

Ἐντοσθεν δὲ γυνᾶ. *Theocr.* 1. 32.

Κεκλυσμενον ᾗδ' ἑὶ κᾶρῳ. *Ib.* 27.

The *Æolic* α is short.

Δευρ' ἰθι νυμφᾶ φίλῃ—*Il. Γ.* 130.

But *Æolic* genitives in αο and αων have the α long.

Μυσαῶν θ' αἰ αἰεῖδον. *Il. A.* 604.

—ὕπ' Αἰνείᾳ δαμέντε. *Il. E.* 559.

The *Æolic* and *Poetic* third person plural of the

first *Aorist*, has the penult short; as, ἐτυφᾶσαν for ἐτυψαν.

The *Ionic* α in the penult of the perfect is short; as, γεγάα, ᾄως, ἐσᾷα, δεδᾷα, πεφᾷα.

But μεμαως in the oblique cases, declined with an α in the penult, has the α in the penult long, the consonant ναι being considered as inserted after it; as,

Λαοὶ θωρησσοντο μεμαῶτες ἐγχειῖσιν. *Il. B.* 818.

Whereas μεμαως, declined with an ω, follows the general rule; as,

Εν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξόμεν ἀλλήλοισι. *Il. Γ.* 9.

The *Ionic* α is short in the third person plural of the passive, and in the second person singular of the first *Aorist* middle; as,

Οἱ δὲ νῦν ἑᾷται. *Il. Γ.* 134.—πολλοὶ δεδμηᾷτο κῆροι. *Ib.* 183.

— χρυσεὸν δ' ἐξευξᾷο διφρον. *Call. Dia.* 111.

But the *Ionic* α in verbs in αω, when a long syllable precedes it, and in the third person plural of verbs in μι is long; as,

Εἰπερ γὰρ θυμῷ γε μενοινᾷα πολέμιζεν. *Il. T.* 164.

— καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι εᾷσι. *Il. γ.* 168.

But if a short vowel precedes, the α is short; as, Ουχ ὀρᾷας. *Il. H.* 448.

The doubtful vowels α and υ are shortened by the *Attics*; as, ἀμυνᾶθω, φθινῦθω. *Eurip. I. A.* 910.—*Odyss. Π.* 145. Hence θρυγατης used by the *Bæotians* for θρυγατης has the ς short.

The old *Attic* dialect used by the *Tragic* writers,

differed very little from the *Ionic*; but the *Ionians* doubled the σ at pleasure; a liberty never indulged by the *Attic* writers not even in *Tragedy* much less in *Comedy*.

The *Attic* termination in ω is of the same quantity with the *Ionic* $\iota\omega$, as νομῶ, νομῖσω; not so in the middle voice, αγωνισμαι, αγωνισομαι.

V. DERIVATION.

Derivatives for the most part follow the quantity of their primitives; as, Η' μαν' αὐτ' ἀγορη νίκας. *Il.* B. 370.—κεχαρητοτα νίκη. *Il.* H. 312.

Many of the supposed exceptions to this rule may be annihilated by showing the mode of derivation to be erroneous;—thus, μᾶνικος is not from μᾶνια, but from μεμνηνα, or the α may be made long by the double sound of the liquid ν . So Περᾶγος is not from ἐπράγον, but from πεπρᾶγα, νῖφας, νῖφετος, νῖφεις, are not from νῖφω, but from the second *aorist* ἐνῖφον; πνίγους not from πνίγος or πνίγω, but from the second *aorist* ἐπνίγον. α is long before $\mu\alpha$ in verbal nouns derived from the first person singular of the perfect passive; as, ὀρᾶμα, θρᾶμα, φρεᾶμα.

Although some celebrated grammarians think it preposterous that the derivative should in any case differ in quantity from the theme, or that different derivatives of the same verb should have different quantities; and others of equal celebrity, to avoid this supposed absurdity, form these derivatives from

different parts of the same verb, contrary to the general analogy: there really appears nothing irreconcilable to the practice of the best speakers and writers in all languages, in forming derivatives of a different quantity from their theme, or that different derivatives from the same theme should be different in quantity: nor any thing in the practice inconsistent with the nature of language which can never be reduced to a mathematical certainty.

Thus in *English* we find nouns and verbs of the same origin differently accented, or, if you please, differing in *Prosody*—*v.* cément, *s.* cément; *v.* escort, *s.* éscort; *v.* confíscate, *s.* confiscátion; *v.* survéy, *s.* súrvey; *v.* interfére, *s.* intérférence; *adj.* obdúrate, *s.* óbduracy, &c. Though the pronunciation of some words of this kind may have arisen from a regard to perspicuity, or may have been adopted for the sake of distinction, others of them appear evidently to be the offspring of caprice, accident, or ignorance; from one or other of which many changes in all languages have originated.

VI. COMPOSITION.

Compound words generally follow the quantity of the simples.—*εκ δε Δίος τιμη και κυδος ὀπηδεi. Il. P. 251. ενθαδ' ατιμος εων. Il. A. 171.*

The privative particle *α* in composition is for the most part short.

Θερσίτης δ' ἐτι μῆνος ἄμετροεπῆς ἐκολῶα. *Il. B. 212.*

Ὅς ῥ' ἐπεα φρεσὶν ἰσὶν ἄκοσμα τε πολλὰ τε ἦδη. *Ib. 213.*

Excerpt. But in some words of more than three syllables it is sometimes long; as, *ἄθανατος*, *ἄκαματος*, and also in *ἄληκτος*, *ἄλοφος* and the like.

The *Particles* *δα*, *ζα*, *αρι*, *ερι*, *δυσ*, in composition are short; as, *Δρακὼν ἐπὶ νῶτα δ᾿ ἄφοινος. Il. B. 308.* — *Κιλλὴν τε ζ᾿ ἄθεν. Il. A. 38.* — *Κοῶν ἄρ' ἰδαικτος ἀνδρῶν. Il. A. 248.* — *Θεῶν ἔρ' ἐκνυδα δῶρα. Il. Γ. 65.* — *ἐξ ἀνεμοῖο δῦσαεος οἰνυμένοιο. Il. O. 865.*

Nouns also, and other parts of speech forming the first part of a compound, have their final doubtful vowel short; as, *αγχίνοος*, *αἰτίθαλης*, *ἠδύμελης*, &c.

Παν in the first part of a compound is short; as,

Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πᾶνα ποτμος. Il. Ω. 493. *Αἰσιγῆς πᾶνα-χαιῶν. Il. H. 73.* So also *απᾶν*, *προπᾶν*, *παμπᾶν*, &c.

From a kind of necessity however, where three short syllables concur, *παν* is sometimes long; as, *πᾶναπολῶ. Od. N. 223.* *Απᾶν* is long by *Cæsura. Theocr. 22. 86.*

Υς, *σῦς*, *πῦρ* in composition are short; as *Τεσσαρες ὧς ἐθρεψε σῦβωτης. Od. E. 22.* *δῖος ὕφορβος. Ib. 48.* *Ηνορῆς σκηπτῶχε πῦρ αὐγέα κυκλὸν ἐλίσσαν. Ὑμν. εἰς Ἀρεά. 6.*

Ευ scarcely ever has the diphthong dissolved so as to make the last syllable short, though *ἠυκομος* has the *υ* short. See *Il. N. 613.* Where it is found otherwise, the passages are suspicious, and the *Dialysis* should be corrected.

Ευ however may be made short before a vowel,

where the foregoing vowel cannot be cut off by apostrophe; read therefore,

Οφρα κε μείλιζαντ' ευοινισοις επιλωβαις. *Orph. h.* 601.

Μαντί Ευηρειδα. *Theocr.* 24, 70. *Il. E.* 76.

INCREASE.

VII. THE INCREASE OF NOUNS.

1. The *quantity* of the doubtful vowel in the last syllable of the nominative, remains for the most part unvaried in the other cases—γίγᾱς, γιγᾱτε; τυψᾱς, τυψᾱσι; αψῖς, ἰδος, ἰσι; φορκῦν, ὕνος, ζευγνῦς, ὕσι.

2. The *increase* of the fifth declension is short in neuters in α, ας, ας.

—ψυχη δ' επι σωμᾱτος επτη. *Hom. Βατραχ.* 207.

Εδρη τε κρεᾱτιν τε. *Il. Θ.* 162.

—και νεκτᾱρος εσιν απορρωξ. *Od. I.* 359.

3. Masculines and feminines in ας, in ας and λς (except καρ and ψαρ), and most nouns in ξ and ψ (ξαξ, θωραξ, ιραξ, κνωδαξ, κορδαξ, οιαξ, φαιαξ, φεναξ excepted), have their increase short; as,

Παλλᾱδ' Αθηναιην. *Il. A.* 200.

—κηρες—μελᾱνος θανατοιο. *Il. B.* 834. Ολβισων Αρᾱβων. *Dion.* 927.

—ανδρος μακᾱρος κατ' αρᾱραν. *Il. A.* 68.

—βαθειης εξ ἄλος ελθων. *Il. N.* 44.

Genitives in ανος, except ταλᾱνος and μελᾱνος, are long;

Ω, Τιτᾶνας ἐπεφνες. — *Hom. B. 274.*

—ἐναργεα Πᾶνος ἀκβειν. — *Er. L. 4.*

In the dative plural of nouns, whose penult in the genitive singular is long, *a* is long; as, γιγᾶσι, πᾶσι, τυψᾶσι; but in nouns that suffer *syncope* *a* is short; as, in ἀνδρᾶσι, πατρᾶσι, μητρᾶσι—as, Ἀνδρᾶσι παυροτεροισι. — *Il. B. 122.*

I is short in the increase of nouns of the neuter gender; as, μελι; ἵτος, — *Il. A. 249*; and also in masculines and feminines increasing in *ιος*, *ιδος* and *ιτος*.

Νυν δ' ἑκάθεν πολλῖος, — *Il. E. 791*—μεμανὶ ἐρίδος καὶ αὐτῆς. — *Ibid. 732.*

Ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβροτῆς, — *Il. B. 389*—χαρῖτων μιαν ὀπλοτεράων. — *Il. E. 267.*

Except αψις, κηλις, βαλβις, καρις, κλεις, κνημις, κρηπις, νητις, σφραγις, with their compounds, also βατραχις, κανονις, πλοκαμις, ραφανις, σισαμις, and other trisyllables, which have the two former syllables short. I is also long in nouns that have two terminations in the nominative; as, Δελφῖνας, τε, κυνας, τε, — *Od. M. 97*—ἐπιδερκεται ἀκτίνεσσιν. — *Od. A. 16.* And in monosyllables, except *τις* and *δης*; as, ἵνα ταμὴ δια παταν, — *Il. P. 522*, and *Il. β. 2*—εἰνα λιτι καλυψαν, — *Il. Σ. 352*—εἶνα παρ' ὀφθαλμον, — *Il. E. 291*—πολις ἐπὶ θίνα θαλάσσης, — *Il. Δ. 248*—and likewise in nouns in *ις*, *ιδος*, in *ιψ*, *ιπος*; *ιξ*, *ιγος*, or *ικος*;—as ορνῖθος μὲν ἀμαρτε, — *Il. ψ. 865*—φραξέ δὲ μιν, ριπεσσι, — *Od. E. 256*—εσθλοὶ τετῆγεσσιν εοικοτες, — *Il. Γ. 151*—ζωσθηρα διδὺ φοινῖκι φαινόν. — *Il. Ζ. 219.* (αιγιλιψ, excepted).

Thus also αἰξ, περδιξ, ραδιξ, σκανδιξ, σπαδιξ, φριξ.

with their compounds, and also the gentile nouns Γεργίτες, Αιθίκες, Δεβρῖτες, Θερμῖτες, Φοινῖτες, and according to some Θρηῖτες.

But nouns in ιψ, ιβος, and ιξ, ιχος, have their increase generally short; as, *χερνῖβα ἀμφιπολος*. *Od.* A. 136

Κεφαλῆς τρῖχας ἐν πυρὶ βαλλων. *Od.* Γ. 446.

The increase of νεβρις and καρις is varied. *Theocr.* Ep. 2. 4. *Ar.* Ves. 1522.

Monosyllables in υς, υος, neuters in υ, and masculines and feminines in υς, and υς, increase short; thus also ιλῦος, ιξῦος, ιχθῦος, which sometimes however have the υ long by the supposed substitution of the consonant *υαι* after υ, as in λυω.

η δρῦος η πευκης. *Il.* Ψ. 328. *δειλοι μῦες.* *Hom.* B. 292.

— *δευοντο δε δακρυσι κολποι.* *Il.* I. 566.

Στας προσθεν νεκῦος. *Il.* Π. 321.

Τω δ' αὐτω μαρτυροί εσαν. *Il.* A. 338.

But δαγυς, and κωμυς have their increase long.

Nouns in υξ and υψ have their increase generally short; as,

Νεβρον εχοντ' ονυχεσσι. *Il.* Θ. 248.

Καλῦβες συφελην και απηνεα γαιαν. *Dion.* 768.

Except δοιδυξ, κοκκυξ, κηρυξ, γρυψ, γυψ, and κηυξ a proper name, and perhaps Ιαπυξ; the gentile Βεβρυξ has its increase doubtful.

Γρυπας φυλαξαι. *Æsch.* Pr. 810.

— *τερενα χροα γυπες ιδονται.* *Il.* Δ. 237.

Nouns in υς and υν that have their nominatives terminated in both ways have their increase long.

Φορκῦνος Συγατης. *Od. A. 72.*

—Γορτῦνα τε τειχιόεσσαν. *Il. B. 646.*

The quantity of the increasing nouns and participles frequently depends on the dialect according to which they are declined; thus, Πηλῆος, Πηλῆᾱ, *Ionice*; Πηλῆως, Πηλῆᾱ, *Attice*; βασιληα, βασιλεια; or on the form the declension assumes; as, τεθνηκοτος, contracted, τεθνηῶτος, τεθνεῶτος; μεμᾱῶτος, μεμᾱῶτος; Κρονίων, Κρονιῶνος, Κρονιῶνος. Hence appears the reason why Latin nouns in *on*, derived from the Greek, have the increase sometimes long, sometimes short; as, Ὀρεῖων, ἰῶνος, or ἰῶνος.

INCREASE OF VERBS.

The quantity of the penult remains unchanged in the present and imperfect, through all the voices and moods; as, κρῖνω, εκρῖνον, κρῖνε, κρῖνοιμι, κρῖνω, κρῖνειν, κρῖνων; κρῖνομαι, εκρῖνομην, κρῖνθ, κρῖνοιμην, κρῖνώμαι, κρῖνεσθαι, κρῖνομενος.

The quantity remains the same in tenses related, whether of the same or of different voices; as, ἐτύπον, τυῖπω, ἐτύπην, τυῖπησμαι, τετύπα, ετετύπειν.—κρῖνω, κεκρῖκα, κεκρῖμαι, εκρῖθην, κρῖθησμαι.

The quantity of the futures and aorists may be generally known from the formation of the verbs; it may be observed, however, that in the first aorist of verbs of the fourth conjugation, α, υ, and ι of the penult are short, when they are short in the future.

With respect to verbs in αζω or ιζω especially, it

may be observed, that they have the penult of the first future and first aorist short, when the characteristic of these tenses is σ , particularly polysyllables: verbs thus terminated, which have the penult long, may be supposed to have a double termination in the present, viz. $\alpha\omega$, or $\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\iota\omega$ or $\iota\zeta\omega$, and to derive their long quantity in the first future and first aorist from the presents in $\alpha\omega$ or $\iota\omega$, which some of them are known to have—as, $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\omega$, or $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\alpha\omega$, or $\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\alpha\zeta\omega$. Hence derivatives in $\alpha\tau\eta\varsigma$ and $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\alpha\nu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, which have the penult short; as, $\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\rho\gamma\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\varsigma$, may be supposed to come from verbs in $\alpha\zeta\omega$, or $\alpha\iota\omega$, &c. and similar derivatives; as, $\iota\acute{\alpha}\tau\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\theta\epsilon\alpha\tau\eta\varsigma$, &c. from verbs in $\alpha\omega$, which in the first future have the penult long in $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ or $\eta\tau\omega$.

$\text{Ουρην μὲν πρὸτ' ἐπλάτ' ἐφ' ὕδατιν. Hom. B. 73.}$

$\text{—ἐκλυσε δίνα. Theocr. 140.}$

$\text{—καὶ ἐφρασε θεσπιν αοιδῇ. Hom. υμν. iii. 441.}$

$\text{—καὶ ἀκοντίσῃ δρεῖ φαεινῷ. Il. δ. 496.}$

In verbs in $\alpha\omega$ also, the quantity of the penult in the first aorist follows the analogy of the first future; and the penult of their first future and first aorist is generally short, unless ρ or a vowel precede α , in which cases the α is long.

$\text{—γέλασαν δ' ἐπὶ πάντες Ἀχαιοί. Il. Ψ. 840.}$

$\text{—Ἐκ χειρὸς χειρὰ σπάσεν Ἀντινόοιο. Od. β. 321.}$

$\text{Μίαν μεμῆναι τὴν δ' εἶπον ἡμέραν. Eur. Med. 340.}$

$\text{Κνήμην τε διεπερᾶσεν Ἀργεῖον δόρυ. Ib. Phœ. 1403.}$

$\text{Note. ηῤ᾽αμην. Il. E. 317. κεῖ᾽αυατα. Od. K. 362.}$

$\text{πετᾶτας. Il. Φ. 115. περᾶσαν. Od. O. 427. are}$

from *εραμαι*, or *εραζομαι*, *κεραννυμι*, *πεταζω*, or *πεταννυμι*, *πιπραττω*, not from *εραω*, *κεραω*, *πεταω*, *περαω*.

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the first aorist in verbs of the fifth conjugation is always long, as well as in those which have the penult of their first future long; as,

Τρῶας δ' ἐκλῖναν Δαναοί. Il. ε. 37.

Αὐταρ ἔπει πλῦναν τε. Od. Z. 93.

Πραγμ' ἔτ' ἐδρασ'. Soph. An. 245.

——— *οτ' αῖψον Ἀχαιῶν ἔδεν ἐτίσας. Il. A. 244.*

Ὡς τοι γῆνατ' ἐλῦσα. Il. X. 335.

——— *ἐλυσάτο κέσον ἱμάντα. Il. E. 214.*

In other cases it is short, and is often lengthened by the duplication of *σ*, which also sometimes takes place in the future; as,

——— *καὶ εὐτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἐλασσας. Il. A. 392.*

——— *εφῄσσάτο κηρυξ. Ib. 352.*

——— *οφθα τελεσσῶ. Il. A. 523.*

Ὡς συκακῶς δίκασθης, σὲ θεὸς μετέπειτα δικάσσει. Phoc. cil. 9.

If the doubtful vowel be short in the penult of the first future and first aorist, or at least in the future, it will also be short in the perfect active, and tenses thence deduced; if long, it will be long in these also; as,

πεπλάκα, ἐκτίκα, ἠνύκα, from ἀνυτά—τετίκα, τετίμαι, πεφῶκα.

But if in the first future the doubtful vowel be only rendered long by position, it will be short in the perfect; as, *τετύφα, γεγῆφα.*

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the second aorist active, in all the conjugations is short.

The perfect middle sometimes follows the analogy of the second aorist; as, *εφεῦδον, πεφεῦδα*; sometimes it retains the diphthong, the syllable made long by position, or the long vowel of the penult of the present or first aorist; as, *πεπεῦγα, κεκεῦγα, κεκεῖγα, τετεῖγα, ερεῖγα, βεβῆθα, μεμῦκα*.

The third person plural in *ᾶτι* is always long, as is the feminine participle in *ᾶσα*.

τεθναῖτιν τιμην δε λογιχᾶτ' ἵτα θεοισιν. *Od. A. 303.*

— *κνδρ' ολεσαῖσα.* *Od. T. 265.*

Verbs in *ιω* and *υω* produce the penult in the first future and first aorist.

In *Τρις εις εον επτυτε κολπον, Theoc. 20. 11.* the verb must be *πτυζω*, or we must read *επτυε*.

The proper reduplication of verbs in *μι* is short; as,

— *τεκνον—τετο δῖδωμι.* *Od. O. 125.*

— *ροον πεδιονδε τῆθησι.* *Il. P. 750.*

The improper reduplication is common.

Αλλ' ανῆις, Il. E. 880—εμε δ' εδ' ως θυμος ανῆι. *Il. O. 24.*

N. B. The production of the *ι* in *ανῆι* may be explained upon the principle already noticed, viz. the supposed insertion of *van*.

A in the penult of the second conjugation of verbs in *μι* is every where short, except in the third person plural of the present of the indicative, the subjunctive mood, and participles active. *ἴσᾶτον, ᾄμεν*

ἄτε, ἄσαν, ἄθι, ἄναι, ἄμαι, ἄμην, &c. εἰῶμαι, ἄμην, ἄθην, ἄτητομαι, ἄτο, στήθεις, ἰσάμενος.

Υ in the fourth conjugation of verbs in μι in polysyllables is every where short, except in the singular number active and third person plural; as, ζευγνύμι, ζευγνύσι; but in dissyllables it is always long; as, δῦδι, δύναι, δύνεμαι, δῦτε, ἐδῦτε, ἐδῦσαν, ἐδῦτην.

VIII. AUTHORITY OR USAGE.

Α in the superlative is always short; as, κείθε δὲ αἰνοτάτος λοχὸς ἐπλετο. *Od.* Δ. 441.

Verbs in ανω have their penult always short, except ἰκαῖνω, κιχαῖνω· ἄνζανομαι is sometimes long; as, Ηυξάνομην ακων, *Ar.* V. 638—and φθανω in *Homer* is always long; but among the *Attic tragic* writers it is made short, as is likewise the penult of κιχανω, *Eur.* Al. 477. *Hisp.* 1444.

Verbs in αω are naturally short in the present and imperfect, but may all be made long by *poetic licence*, or by the insertion of ναι; as,

—νᾶον δ' οἷᾶ ἄγγεα πάντα. *Od.* I. 222.

—και φρεῖα—τα μακρὰ νᾶστιν. *Il.* Φ. 197.

Ουδε κατα μοῖραν περᾶν παλιν. *Il.* Π. 367.

Nouns in αων have the penult long whether their increment be short, as in Μαχᾶων, Λυκαῶων, σπαῶων, &c. or long, as in Ποσειδάων, Ερμαων, Τυφᾶων, &c. Φαων, Ταβαων, and perhaps a few others excepted.

Neuter nouns in ανον have the penult short; as, οργανον, ξοανον, δρεπανον, &c.

A is long in *Gentiles* and proper names in *ανος*, and, *ανις*; as, Γερμᾶνος, Γερμᾶνις, βρεταῖνις; except Δαρδᾶνις.

A is also long in the penult of proper names, and names of stones in *ατης*, and *ατις*; as, Ευφρεᾶτης, Αχᾶτης, Ασιᾶτις, except Γαλᾶτης, Σαμᾶτης, Σαρμᾶτης, Δαλμᾶτης, Αντιφᾶτης, Ευρυβᾶτης, and a few others.

A is long in most proper names of females in *ᾱις*; as, Νᾱις, Λᾱις, Πτολεμαῖς, Αχᾱις, &c. but masculine nouns, in *ᾱις*, have the penult short; as, Καλλᾱις, Ταῖς, Θηβᾱις, and the like.

A is long in numerals; as, τριᾱκοσιος, and in verbal nouns in *ᾱσις*, *ᾱτιμος*, *ᾱτος*, *ᾱτης*, *ᾱτικός*, derived from verbs in *αω*; as, κρᾱτις, ιᾱτιμος, θεᾱτος, ιᾱτης, θεᾱτης, πειρᾱτικός, &c. but in nouns derived from verbs of other conjugations the *α* is short; as, δυνᾱσις, δυνᾱτος, εργᾱτιμος, ελᾱτης, ερᾱτης, γραμμαῖτικός.

A is short in the penult of patronymic nouns in *ᾱδης*; as, Πηληϊᾱδης.

A is also short in derivatives and verbals in *αλεος*, *αλιος*, *ατιος*, and *αφος*; as also in adverbs in *ακις*, and *ακι*, and in diminutives in *ᾱδιον*, *ᾱκιον*, *ᾱριον*, and *ᾱτιον*; as, διψᾱλεος, εινᾱλιος, θαυμᾱτιος, φληνᾱφος, εδᾱφος, from φληναω and εδος, πολλᾱκις, τοττᾱκι, λοπᾱδιον, οσρᾱκιον, δελᾱριον, δορᾱτιον, &c. except θαρᾱκιον, οϊᾱκιον, and derivatives from primitives which have the vowel long in the increasing syllable; as, κορᾱτιον.

Ανηρ has *α* in the nominative common, but in the oblique cases and in its compounds, it is long, as μεγαᾱνωρ.

Verbs in *ιω* vary their penult; as, *κυλιω, τιω*.

Verbs in *ιω* have their penult always long in *Ho-*
mer, according to the usage of the *Ionians*; but, in
the *Attic tragic* writers, their penult is short; as,
τινω, φθινω.

Though nouns in *ια*, and *ιη* have their penult often
short, and frequently also long in the same dialect;
as,

Ηριπε δ' ην κονίη. Hom. Il. E. 75.

— *μικανθησαν δε κονίη. Il. Ψ. 732.*

Yet it is better to consider the penult of these
nouns short, and that it is rendered long, either by
using the diphthong *αι* instead of *ι*, and for which
the *ι* has perhaps become customary with writers;
or by the interposition of *υαι*.

Patronymics and almost all other nouns in *ινη* are
long, except *ελαπίνη*, and the feminine of adjectives
originating from masculines in *ινος*, and denoting the
matter of which any thing is made; as, *Νηεΐνη, Ευη-*
νίνη, δωτίνη, αξίνη; μυρεΐνη, κεδρεΐνη, &c.

Nouns in *ιτης* and *ιτις* are long; as, *Θερσίτης, μεσ-*
της, μακαρίτης, πολίτης, πολίτις, νεφερίτις.

Some verbals, as, *κρίτης, κτίτης*, and a few others,
are excepted.

I is for the most part short in the penult and anti-
penult of diminutives in *ιον*, and *ιδιον*; as, *κορίον, κερύ-*
διον, γνομίδιον, αδελφίδιον, Σωκρατίδιον, except nouns
contracted by Crasis; as, *ιματίδιον*, formed by Crasis
from *ιματίδιον, αργυρίδιον*, from *αργυρίδιον, βοτρυίδιον,*
ιχθυίδιον, &c.

Possessive and material adjectives in *ινος*, and also those that signify time with the same termination, have their penult short; as, *ανθρωπίνος*, *λαῖνος*, *Ὡρῇ ἐν εἰαρίῃ*, *Il. B. 471.* so also *χειμαρίνος*, *θερίνος*, except *οπωρίνος*, which in *Homer* is always long, but by *Hesiod* is varied.

Nouns in *ιμα* vary the quantity of their penult, according to the quantity of their primitive; as, *κρῖμα* from *κεκρῖμαι*, *κρῖμα*, *μηνῖμα* from *κρίω*, *μηνίω*, *ἴσω*.

Derivatives in *ικος*, *ιμος*, *ισις*, *ιτος*, have their penult short; as, *πρακτικός*, *νοττίμος*, *κρίσις*, *κτίσις*, *ακρίτος*, *αφθίτος*, *ακλῖτος*.

Patronymics in *ιδης* have their penult short; as, *Νεσφιδης*, unless the penult be formed by the dissolution of the diphthongal sound; as, *Ατρείδης*, *Πηλείδης*, from *Ατρείδης*, *Πηλείδης*; pronounced, *Ατρεσιδης*, &c.

Diminutives in *ιδεος*, and *ιλος*, and comparatives in *ων* have the penult short; as, *Δυκίδεος*, *Εφωτίδεος*, *Ζωῖλος*, *Ναυτίλος*, *γλυκῶν*.

But comparatives in *ων* among the *Attic* writers have the penult always long; as,

Φρονισσι γὰρ κακίον Ἑλλήνων πολυ. *Eur. Bac. 483.*

Other nouns in *ων*, when their increase is short, have the penult long; when the increase is long, the penult is short; and some are declined both ways; as, *Κρονίων*, *Ωρειών*, *βραχίων*.

Verbs in *ιθω*, at least in *Homer*, have the penult long. *Il. S. 302.*

Verbs in *υνω*, *υρω*, *υκω*, and *υχω*, have their penult for the most part long, *ἰθύνω*, *κῦρω*, *βρυχω*, *μαρτυρο-*

μαι; but if derived from the future, they assume the form of μαρτυρεω, and the υ is short; as, κῦρεω, μαρτυρεω.

Verbs in υω have υ common.

Polysyllables in υνη, and some nouns in υτης declined imparisyllabically, have the υ in the penult short; as, γηθοσῦνη, βραδῦτης.

Diminutives in υλος, and very many adjectives in υνος, and υρος, and verbals in υσις, have υ in the penult short; as, ερωτῦλος, γηθοσῦνος, πισῦνος, κινῦρος, βλοτῦρος, λῦσις, φῦσις, χῦσις· οἰζῦρος, εχῦρος, and a few others excepted.

Verbals in υμα, υμος, υτης, υταρ, and most of those that end in υτης, υτος, υτις, have the penult long; as, Κωκῦτος, ατρεῦτος, ρῦτος, φῦτις, πρεσβῦτις; a few derived from the third person singular of the perfect passive excepted; as, λῦτος, δῦτος; hence ἀδῦτον, φῦτος, δῦτος, and the like with their compounds.

IX. QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE LAST SYLLABLE.

A in the end of words is short; as, μοιρᾶ, τραπεζᾶ, ἰνᾶ, τετυφᾶ, ετυψᾶ. But nouns in α pure, (except verbals in τρια; as, ψαλτριαῖ, derivatives from adjectives in ης; as, αληθειαῖ, and feminines; as, ιερειαῖ, αγγελειαῖ, and names of cities taking their appellation from the names of illustrious men; as, Αντιοχειαῖ, Βαττειαῖ, the name of a hill, κωδειαῖ, caput, and ναπειᾶ, sinapi,) the Doric α for η; as, φαμᾶ, Αινειαῖ, nouns end-

ing in δα, θα, and ρα, with a single vowel, or another consonant before ρ, have the α long; as, Αθναᾶ, Θεᾶ-φιλιά, σικυᾶ, σεληναιᾶ, βασιλινδᾶ, Ληδᾶ, Σιμαιιδᾶ, καρᾶ, πηρᾶ, χαρᾶ, αγρᾶ, πετρᾶ, ακεστρᾶ, Φαιδρᾶ.

To this rule ηλιθᾶ, αγκυρᾶ, γεφυρᾶ, ολυρᾶ, Κορυρᾶ, σκολοπενδρᾶ, ταναγρᾶ, are exceptions.

Accusatives in α follow the analogy of the genitive; as, Πηληῖος, Πηληῖ, Πηλεως, εᾶ; βασιληῖος, βασιληῖ, βασιλεως, εᾶ, at least in the *Attic* writers; but in *Homer* these genitives in εως and accusatives in εα are monosyllables, not so βασιλῆᾶ—*Eurip. Andromach* 1247. Αχιλλῆᾶ—Ib. 1237.

Dissyllables in α preceded by a diphthong have their final vowel short; as, Μῆνιᾶ, βασιλῆῖᾶ regina, but βασιλειᾶ regnum, has the final α long.

The first Aorist and perfect middle ending in ρα have the final α short; as, διεφθειρᾶ, διεφθορᾶ, επειρᾶ, πεπορᾶ—

—και εννεαγυρᾶ κορωνη, *Arat.*

All feminines in α from adjectives in ος following the analogy of the genitive masculine; as, δικαιοῖα following the analogy of δικαιοις, (except διᾶ, μιᾶ, ποτμιᾶ, ιᾶ, and perhaps πεπειρᾶ, and σεβασμιᾶ,) duals in α of the first and second declension; as, Αινειᾶ, Μυσᾶ, and πολλᾶ, with its compounds, and poetic vocatives; as, Πολυδαμᾶ, Λαοδαμᾶ, have the final α long. But feminines in α, when the genitive masculine terminates in a short syllable; as, from βαρεος, βαρειᾶ have the last α short.

Αν in the end of words is short; as, ἄν, παμπᾶν.

Αἰᾶν, μελᾶν, ποιησᾶν, ετυψᾶν, unless lengthened by Cæsura, or an aspirated vowel following in the next word; as εἰωσαν, ομοτιμοι, *Phocyl.* 35. But masculines in αν, as Τιτᾶν; and πᾶν, though not its compounds; accusatives singular of the first and second declensions, whose nominatives terminate in a long syllable; as, Αἰνειᾶν, Φιλιᾶν, and adverbs in αν, as, αγᾶν, λιᾶν, περᾶν, (except ὁτᾶν) and also ωτᾶν have the final syllable long. But accusatives in αν from short nominatives are likewise short; as, ποτνιαῖν, Φυζᾶν.

Αν is sometimes made long, on account of the pause, and παν is short in Pindar, *Ol.* 2. 153; but these are irregularities.

Αξ in the end of words is short; as, αὐτᾶξ, οὐᾶξ, νεκτᾶξ, μακᾶξ, except the monosyllables καᾶξ and ψᾶξ.

Ας in the end of words is long; as, Αἰνειᾶς, ἰμᾶς, μεστᾶς, τυψᾶς, except nouns declined imparisyllabically, that do not form the genitive in αντος; as, μεγᾶς, μελᾶς, λαμπᾶς, σελᾶς, and accusatives plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns; as, Τιτανᾶς, τυπτοντᾶς, adverbs in ας; as, ατρεμᾶς, αγκᾶς, and also the second person singular of the first aorist, and perfect active, and middle; as, ετυψᾶς, τετυφᾶς, τετυπᾶς.

Μαινομενε φρενας ηλε διεφθορᾶς. *Il.* O. 128.

Nouns declined parisyllabically, shorten ᾶς in the Doric dialect; as, καὶ ᾶ πιτυς οχναῖς ἐνεικαι. *Theoc.* 1. 134.

μετα τροπᾶς ηελιοιο. *Hesiod.* εργ. κ, ημ. 182. But

Theocr. does not always make these short; as, οὐδὲ θυρᾶς ἀραξεν—2. 6. for he does not always follow the Doric dialect.

I in the end of words is short; as, ἰφῖ, ὀτῖ, μελῖ, τυπταστῖ, Αἰαντῖ, τιθημῖ, except adverbs or pronouns increased by paragoge; as, νυνῖ, στοστῖ, and the *Attic* ι; as, οδῖ, δευρῖ, ταυτῖ, also κρῖ hordeum, names of letters; as, ξῖ, πῖ, and contracted nouns; as, σινηπῖ, κνηστῖ—*Il.* Δ. 639. Μασῖ—*Il.* ψ. 500, and μητῖ for μητῖι—αφρικτῖ in *Cal. Dia.* 65. εγρηγορτῖ—*Il.* κ. 182; ανιδρωτῖ—*Il.* Ο. 228, αναιμωντῖ—*Il.* ε. 363, have the final τῖ long; but this is on account of the Cæsura.

Ιν in the end of words is short; as, τυτταστῖν, ερῖν, παλῖν, except nouns in ιν that form the genitive in ινος; as, ρηγμῖν; and nouns that have the nominative in ις or ιν; as, ἴν, ρῖν, λῖν, ακτῖν, δελφῖν.

Ημῖν, also, and υμῖν, have their final syllable long; but ἡμῖν, ὑμῖν, ἀμμῖν, ὕμμῖν, are made short in the poets by the *Æolic* dialect.

In other words ιν is made long either by Cæsura, by the insertion of the *Æolic* digamma, or from the duplicating nature of the liquid.

Nouns ending in ις are short; as, τρῖς, πολῖς, αμμιβαδῖς, τυραννῖς; but all monosyllables, (save τῖς indefinite) and nouns which have their nominative in ις or ιν; as, ἰς, ρῖς, λῖς, ακτῖς, δελφῖς, are excepted; and also feminine dissyllables in ις, ἰδως, and ἰθος; as, ἀρπῖς, ἀψῖς, βαλβῖς, κληῖς, κνημῖς, κρηπῖς, μερμῖς, ορνῖς, σφραγῖς, and the nominative plural contracted; as, πολῖς for πολῖες.

Ἀκρίς, περσίς, νεβρίς, are generally called common, and πατρίς is for the most part short—καὶ πατρίς κρησα. *Od. A.* 407.

Words also of more than two syllables, having two short syllables preceding the final syllable, have *is* long; as, βατραχίς, καλαμίς, κανονίς, κεραίς, πλοκαμίς, ραφανίς.

Words ending in *υ* have the final syllable short; as, σῦ, γονῦ, γλυκῦ, δακρυῖ—except the third person singular of the imperfect of verbs in *μι* of the fourth conjugation; as, ἐδῦ, ἐφῦ, ἐξευγνῦ, ἐδαινῦ, the names of the letters as μῦ, νῦ, and fictitious words formed from the sound; as, ὦ, γρῦ.

Words ending in *υν* have the final syllable short; as, σῦν, πολῦν, βραδῦν, except νῦν, μῦν, and such as have *υς* long in the nominative; as, ἰλῦν, ἰχθῦν, ἰσχῦν, κλιτῦν; the last of which however is made short by Lycophron v. 1278; nouns whose nominative ends in *υς* or *υν*; as, φορκῦν, those nouns that ending in *υν* are declined by *υνος*; as, μοσσῦν, and the first person singular imperfect, of verbs in *μι*; as, ἐξευγνῦν, ἐφῦν.

But the neuter participle is short; as, ζευγνῦν, and so is ἐφυν Bæotice for ἐφυσαν.

Nouns in *υς* are long; as, πῦς, μαρτύς, though the same vowel in the oblique cases is short.

Words ending in *υς* have the last syllable short; as, βαθῦς, κορῦς, πηχῦς, αδακρυῦς; except *υς* originating from contraction; as, βοτρῦς from βοτρεις, or βοτρυνας; nouns declined by *ος* pure; as, ἰλῦς, ἰχθῦς, ἀγκῦς, ἀχλῦς, νηδῦς, ἐρφῦς; nouns having a double termination

in the nominative; as, *φορκῦς*; monosyllables, as, *μῦς*, *σῦς*, and participles of the fourth conjugation of verbs in *μι*, as, *ζευγνῦς*. *Ιχθυς* and *οφρυς* vary their final syllable, and their compounds are sometimes short.

OF THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS BEFORE THE PENULT.

Rule. The doubtful vowels, *α*, *ι*, and *υ*, are generally short, but,

1. *α* is long, when it supplies the place of the Augment, as, *ᾄδον* for *ἤϊον* audiebam from *αἶω* audio.

2. *α* privative, though of itself short, is sometimes lengthened, where three short syllables follow successively, as has been shown in the rules for compound words; as, *ἀθάνατος*, &c.

3. *α* is likewise long before a vowel in the following words; as, *ᾅενας* perpetuo fluens; *ἀέριος* aerius, *ᾅειθαλής* semper florens, vel viridis; *Αονες* Aones; *ᾅισσω* ruo, irruo, *ᾅικῆ* motus impetuosus, *ᾅϊκες* from the singular, *ᾅῖξ* impetus acris, *ἀάατος*, qui vulnerari nequit, &c. where the middle *α* is long; *ἀκράαντος* imperfectus; *βαγάιος*, jactator, &c. *ἐλάϊνος* oleaginus; *ἰάομαι* sano.

4. Likewise in the derivatives of *λάσ* lapis; as, *λαῖνος*.

5. *Α* is also long before

γ—in *σφραγίζω* sigillo; *ναυαγεω* naufragium facio, *ναυαγιον*, naufragium, *ἰθαγενής* legitimus.

δ—in ἀδῆκῶς mœrore evictus, tædio affectus, for ἀηδῆκῶς.

θ—in ῥάθυμος negligens.

κ—in ἀκῦσιος nolens, διάκονος minister; λακίῳ pro ληκίῳ resono.

Likewise in numerals in ασιος, as has been mentioned above.

λ—in φαλαίνη balœna, &c. ἄλοφος non cristatus, ἀλοσύνη amentia, ἀνάλισκω; but this has been already explained on another principle. The same observation will extend to α before μ, ν, ρ.

μ—in ἄμητος messis, &c.

ν—in κράνιον calvaria, μανικὸς furiosus, ἀνεψιὸς consobrinus, Τιτάνιος Titanius.

π—in δραπέτης fugitivus, ναπεία sinapi; but δραπέτης may have α long from δραῶ.

ρ—in ἀράομαι precor, ἀρετῆς sacerdos, ἀρήτειρα fem. κάραβος Carabus, ἀμάρακος amaracus; μάρνομαι for μηρύομαι glomero; φλυαζῶ nugor.

σ—in ἐπαράσιμος execrabilis, ἐυχράσια bonus corporis habitus, κοράσιον puellula; but these depend on another rule given before.

τ—in ἀτερος for ἕτερος alter, θάτερον for τοῦτερον, in the compounds of λαας; as, λατομία lapacidina, λατόπος lapicida, διδυματόκος quægeminos peperit.

χ—in τράχερος piscis quidam.

I is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel in ἰάομαι sano, ἰάτρος medicus; ἱασιμος sanabilis, ἰήτης medicus, ἰυζῶ strideo, ἰόγη sibilus, ἰυγμὸς idem, ἰωχμος persecutio, πιερός mons

Thessaliæ, *περια, περιος*—*περιδες* musæ—see before in the rules drawn from usage or authority.

2. In the compounds of *ἰδς* venenum, as *ιοβδλος* venenum ejaculans, &c. *ιοχέαιρα* quæ sagittis gaudet; in *οἶομαι* puto, *παλίωξις*, insecutio, *πρόιοξις* *πιᾶίνω* sagino, *ιαίνω* lætor, *χιονοεις* nivosus, *φθιωτης* Phthia natus.

I is also long before consonants in the following instances, viz. before

1. β—in *ἀλίβαττον* sale tinctum.

2. γ—it is almost always long, as in *ριγώω* frigeo, *σιγᾶω* sileo.

3. δ—in *πιδύω* scaturio, *πιδυτης* nomen proprium, *χελιδων* Hirundo.

4. θ—in *ιθύνω* dirigo in *Homer*, but short in *Hesiod*; in *ιθύντωρ* moderator, and the like.

5. κ—in *ικομαι*, it appears to be doubtful, and in its compounds long, as also in the derivatives, *ικεσια* supplicatio, *ικεσιος* supplex, *νικᾶω* vinco, *φοινικοεις* Phoenix, *φρικαλέος* *φρικώδης* terribilis; but the four last are long by derivation.

λ—in *ιλεως* propitius, *ιλυοεις* limosus, *ιλαδον* turmatim, *ιλασμος* propitiatio, *μελίλωτον* melilotum, *ομιλαδον* catervatim, *ομιλεω* conversor, *πιλω* accumulo, constipo, *φιλητεύω* osculor, *χιλεύω* pascor, *χίλια* millia, *χιλίας* millenarius, *Ιλιον* Ilium. But ι before the liquids may be considered long on another principle, already explained.

μ—in *βριμάω* fremo, *ιμέιρω* desidero, *ιμεροεις* amabilis, *μιμέομαι* imitor, *μιμημα* imago, *μιμητος* imitabilis;

likewise in the compounds and derivatives of τιμή honor; φιμάδης cami formam habens. See rules for quantity resulting from composition and derivation.

ν—in all verbs in ινεω, as κινέω, κίνυμι moveo, γίνομαι sum, fio, γινώσκω cognosco, δίνησις and δινήεις from δινεω instar vorticis circumago; ἐρίνεος caprificus, ἰνίον, occiput, ἀκροθίνια, primitiæ, πινύσκηω resipere facio, δελφινεος from δελφιν, ἀγινεω, ducō.

π—in λιπαρέω flagito, ριπίζω ventilo, δῖιπετης de cœlo lapsus, ἡνίπαπε increpuit. But these may be considered long by derivation.

ρ—it is always long, as Σεμίραμις, nomen proprium.

σ—in ἰσοφαιρίζω assimilo; ἰσᾶιος similis; ἰσαζω æquum reddo; ἰσοθεος deo similis, from ἴσος equalis; κονίταλος pulvis excitatus; μισεω odio prosequor; Σισυφος nomen proprium; φθισινηωρ homines perdens; σισύμβριον serpyllum.

τ—in ἰτέα salix, σιτεύω nutrio, Τιτυρος nomen proprium; Τριτανις, Τριτογενής, Τριτογενεία Minerva, φιτύω sero, planto, φιτυμα germen.

φ—in διφάω quæro, and its derivative διφητωρ; in ἰφι fortiter, with its compounds and derivatives ἰφιγενεία nomen proprium, ἰφιος robustus, ἰφινους iudicio valens; τριφυλλίς trifolium.

χ—in κιχάνω invenio, κίχωρη, κιχώριον, cichoreum.

Υ is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel, in Εὐναλιος Mars, κυανεος cœruleus, κυανοχαιτης Epi'h Neptuni, μυελος medulla, μυαρος velut cauda muris in acutum desinens; μυοδο-

κος receptaculum muris, πνελος balneum, πνετη coagulum, πλατύαζω ore diducto pronuncio, ὕετος pluvia.

It is also long before consonants in the following cases.

Before γ in the oblique cases of θυγάτηρ filia, and in μυγαλέη mus araneus.

δ—in κυδιμος, κυδαλίμος illustris; κυδαινω and κυδω celebrem reddo, μυδαλέος humidus.

θ—in ἐρυθρίαια erubescō, ἐρυθραίω rubefacio, πυθδων fætor, μύθεομαι loquor, and its compounds.

κ—in ἐρυκακέω and ἐρυκανέω prohibeo, μυκαομαι mugio, and μυκηθμός its derivative; φυκίον alga, muscus, and its derivative φυκόεις.

λ—in θυλακίς papaveris genus, θύλακος saccus, κογχύλιον conchylium, μυλίαω dentibus frendeo, σκύλομαι, σκυλεύω, συλάω, συλεύω prædor, from σκῦλον or σῦλον spoliū, σφονδύλιος vertebra; ὕλαιος silvius; ὕλακω latro, and its derivatives; ὕλακοεις, ὕλακωδεις, ὕλακόμαχος, φύλοπις pugna.

μ—in the possessive pronouns of the second person, as ὑμετερος vester, in the derivatives of θυμος, likewise in κυμαινω fluctuo, κρυμωδης frigidus; λυμαινω devasto, μυμώω reprehendo.

ν—in some words compounded with συν, as in συνιημι intelligo, συνεχεις assidue, ξυνοω conjungo, Περυνειος, a name of Apollo.

π—in λυπεομαι, dolco, τρυπαω perforo, τρύπανον terebra, τρυπημα foramen, and its other derivatives.

ρ—in γυρω incurvo, κυριος dominus, μυριος multiplex, μυρια decem millia, μυραινα muræna, and its

derivatives and verbs in *υρέω*; as *πλεμμυρεω* inundo, *πλημμυρια* æstus maris, and in the derivatives of *πῦρ*, as *πυραμεις*, *πυραιχμης*.

σ, it is commonly long in the first syllables before *σ*, as in *μυσαρος* abominandus, *φυσσῶ* sufflo, likewise in some compounds and derivatives of *λυω*, as *λυσις*, *λυσίπονος*, *λυσίζανος*, *λυσιμελής*, *λυσιμέριμνος*.

τ—in *ἀτρυτάνη* Epith. Minervæ, *ἄϋτεω* clamo, *φυταλμιος* sator, *φυταλια* locus arboribus consitus.

φ—in *ἐιλυφάζω* circumago, *τυφοομαι* superbio, *τυφομανης* superbus, *τυφομανια* superbia.

χ—in *βρυχομαι* dentibus infrendo, *βρυχαομαι* rugio, *σμυχομαι* dolore ardeo.

υ—is doubtful in a few words, as in *πυραυγης* igne resplendens, *συριζω* fistula cano, *φυσσῶ* misceo, and *θυγατηρ* a daughter, in the nominative case, and the oblique cases of *ὕδωρ* aqua.

N. B. In many of the examples above given, the Antepenult may be long by derivation or composition. In some instances this has been already observed.

X. OF QUANTITY DEPENDENT ON ACCENT.

1. Every circumflected syllable is long; as, *πῦρ*.
2. When the penult is circumflexed, the final vowel is short; as, *μῆτα*.
3. When the penult, naturally long, has an acute accent, the final doubtful vowel is long; as, *ᾠσα*.

4. Masculines in *ος* pure, or in *εος*, having the accent on the Antepenult, make the final doubtful vowel in the feminine gender long; as *ἀγία*.

5. If the doubtful vowel in the penult have an acute accent, with the last syllable short, the penult will be short; as, *φύσις*.

But the opinions of grammarians, on the subject of accentuation, are so various and contradictory, that additional rules would only produce perplexity.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Words composed of the same letters, having different significations, for the sake of distinction, receive a different pronunciation, or differ in prosody—thus,

ἰκᾶνον sufficiens, has *α* short.

ικᾶνον veni, has *α* long.

ῥλη sylva, has the *υ* long.

ῥλη the name of a city, has the *υ* short.

ἑᾶνος peplum, has the penult always short, and may be derived from *ἐννυμι* induo.

ἑᾶνος subtilis, from *εἰμι* eo, has the penult always long.

ᾠρίσον optimum, has the first syllable short.

ᾠρίσον prandium, has the first long.

The quantity of vowels is sometimes altered for the sake of the sound, or by the sound, the better to express the thing signified—thus,

Η' δε μεγα' λαχ' οσα' απο' ἑα' καβαλεν υἱόν. II. E. 343.

Πολλα λισσομένη χρυσάμπυνας ἦτεεν ἵππας. *Il. E. 358.*

In words of more than three syllables, which in Hexameter verse will of course form two Spondees, or a Dactyl and a Spondee, that is, two feet; or which form one foot and part of a second; as, ἀθανατος, ἀκαματος, ἀποθανεεσθε, ἀγοραασθε, πριαμιδης, and the like, where there is no particular stress necessarily laid on a syllable, which might prolong it contrary to analogy; there will be so little difference in pronouncing the whole line, between a Tribrachys, and a Dactyl, that the former may be readily used for the latter, without injury; and this will account for many seeming irregularities in prosody, without supposing syllables on every occasion, where these apparent irregularities are found to be common or doubtful.

Καὶ βαλε Πεῖᾱμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσε ἴσῃν. *Il. Γ. 356.*

Ζεῦ κύδιζε, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι. *Il. Γ. 298.*

Ἴλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀποτεεσθαι. *Il. B. 288.*

Words which are long by one dialect, are often short in another; as *κᾶλος* in *Homer* is used near three hundred times, and has the penult always long by the Ionic poetic dialect; while the Dramatic writers generally, if not always, have the penult of the same word short. In the Doric dialect its penult is always short. In *Theocritus* again, who uses the Ionic and Doric dialects promiscuously, its penult is sometimes long, sometimes short, even in the same verse; as, Πολυφαμε, τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πεφανται. So

πλαγεις by the Attic dialect, has the penult short; πλαγεις in the Doric dialect has the penult long.

Hence perhaps it may be collected that the hymn to Venus, and some epigrams, commonly ascribed to *Homer*, are the productions of a more recent muse; for, Hymn to Venus, verse 29,

Τῇδε πατὴρ Ζεὺς δῶκε καλὸν γέρας ἀντὶ γάμοιο

Φρυγθῆναί τε καλῶς, καὶ τιμῆς ὄνον ἄρεσθαι. *Hom. Hym.*
ἡ κεραμει. 4.

Neither does *Homer* shorten τᾶς, αὐτᾶς, βελαῖς, μεσᾶς, and the like.

For the same reason *Hesiod*, as *Cicero* conjectures, must have been much later than *Homer*. *Theog.* ver. 8, 17, 22.

Εργ' καὶ ἡμερ. lib. i. v. 68. *Theog.* v. 585, 908; so ἀπαρίνος long in *Homer*, is short in *Hesiod*. Εργ' καὶ ἡμερ.

Thus also τίνω, φθίνω, φθάνω, πορσύνω, καταδύνω, in *Homer*, are always long. In the *Attic Tragic* writers, always short. φθίσις, φθίτος, ἀφθίτος, φθινύθειν, φθᾶμενος, in *Homer*, and by the *Ionic* dialect, are always short; φθίστηναι is long.

Οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον γ' ἀλλὰ φθινυθεσκε φίλον κῆρ.
Il. A. 491.

Ταυτὲ δ' ἔα φθινύθειν, ἵνα καὶ δύο, τοικεν Ἀχαιῶν. *Il.*
B. 346.

Ὡς κε πατημέριοι συγερῶ κρινώμεθ' ἄρηι. (κρη long.)
Il. 385.

Τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἥτιν' ἔοικεν. *Il. Γ.* 286,
289, Τίτειν.

Κείνῃς πορσυνέσσα λέχος· Τροαὶ δὲ μ' ἐπίσσω. *Il. Γ.*
411.

Δίκας τινσσα τῆς ἐν Ἀυλίδι σφαγῆς. *Iphig. in Taur.*
339, et alibi.

Νέων φθινόντων μεῖζον ἄρνευμαι κλεος. *Eurip. Alcest.*
v. 56.

Ζητῶν· φθίνει γὰρ καὶ μαραίνεται νοσῶ. *Ib.* 201.

Τοὶ γὰρ φυτεύων παῖδας ἔκ ἐτ' ἂν φθάνοις. *Ib.* 662.

Χωρεὶ τρεμστα κῶλα, καὶ μόλις φθάνει. *Medea.* 1169.

The even feet in *Iambic Tragic* verse admit not in the even places, that is the second and fourth, (there being six in all) *especially in the fourth foot*, an Anapæst, a Dactyl, or Spondee, but only an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys. Hence the proper names in the seven following verses, must have been pronounced, Antigone, Hermione, Astynax, Andromache, Nuptlemos. See

Γαμῆς τ' ἀδελφῆς Ἀντιγόνης, παιδὸς τε σῆ. *Eurip. Phæn.* 764.

Μενελαὸς ἀγαγὼν Ἑρμιονῆν Σπάρτης ἀπο. *Orest.* 65, et passim.

Ἡ σπαρτιάτις Ἑρμιονῆ, τῇ λῆρα γὰρ. *Andr.* 389.

Ρ' ἰφθέντα πύργων Ἀστυάνακτ' ἀπ' ὀρεθίων. *Ib.* 10.

Φρεῖδος, μετ' αὐτῷ τ' Ἀνδρομάχῃ πολλῶν ἔμοι. *Troad.*
1130.

Ἄυτος δ' ἀνῆκται Νεοπτόλεμος, καὶνὰς τινας. *Ib.* 1126.

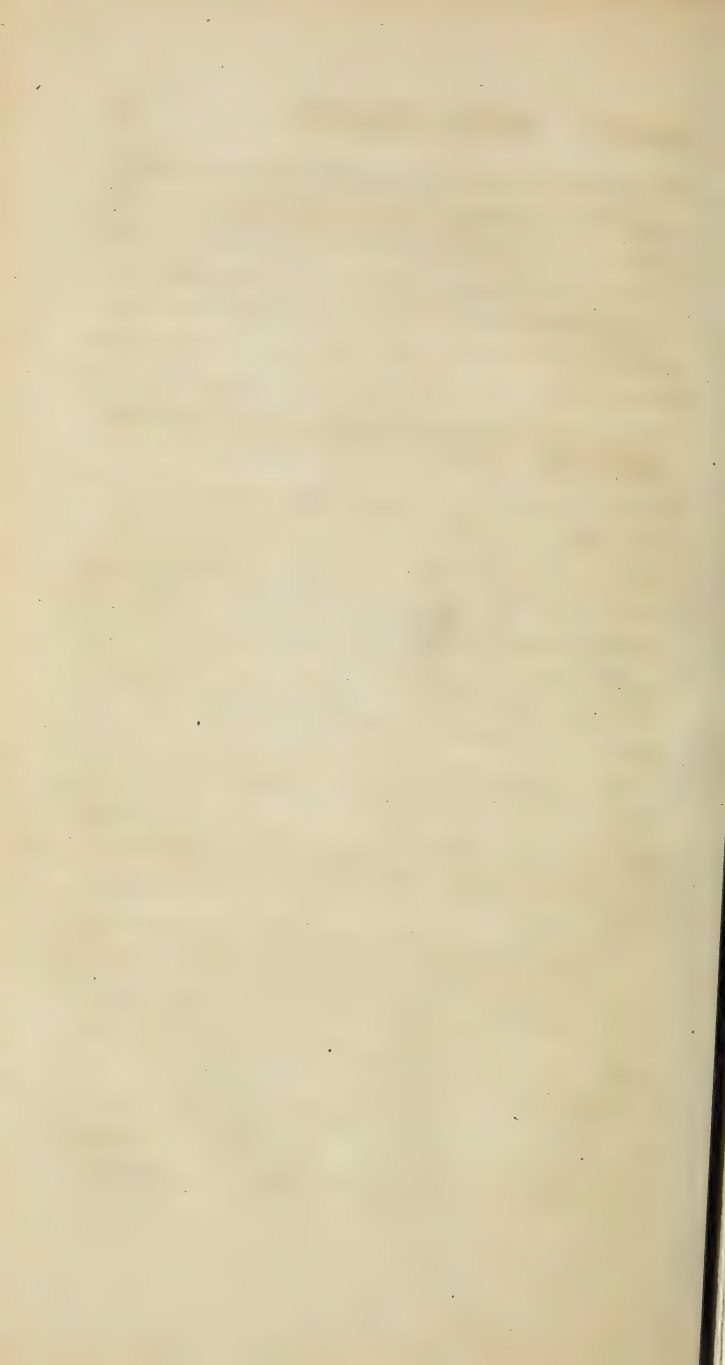
Τῷ νησιώτῃ Νεοπτολέμῳ δοξος γέρας. *Androm.* 14.

As the fifth foot in all these examples must either be an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys, it is

manifest that these proper names must be pronounced in manner as above.

From this rapid pronunciation of the short vowels, we may collect, that as often as the Latin *Comic* writers, who exhibit this swiftest mode of utterance, used a word, the first syllable of which is naturally short, and the last naturally long; as, *bonos, malos, sedens, boves*, they so used them, that these dissyllables, when a consonant moreover followed, occupied, in the verse, either the place of two short or one long syllable.

This is not to be understood so that a syllable naturally long, which is besides produced by position, should be shortened, and that we should read *bonös, malös, &c.* but rather that the short vowels should be struck out, and that we should read, *bnos, mlos, sedens, βες bævſs*.



GREEK PROSODY.



PART II.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

I. DACTYLIC VERSE.

THIS name is derived from the principal foot employed in this kind of verse.

In the common *Heroic*, which is *Hexameter Acatalectic*, no other feet are used but *Dactyls* and *Spondees*. One foot constitutes a metre.

ÆOLIC verse, which is a species of *Dactylic*, admits in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGAOIDICS, (another species of *Dactylic* verse) require a *Trochaic Syzygy* (conjunction) at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*. Of these two kinds of verse, notice will be taken in the general enumeration hereafter.

DACTYLIC verse is measured by single feet, and a complete *Dactylic* is a *Hexameter*: whereas the other kinds of verse are measured by double feet.

Thus: six single feet, all *Iambuses*, or *Iambuses* and *Spondees*, form an *Iambic Trimeter*, in Latin, *Senarius*.

Dactylic verse has been distinguished into different species; as follows.

1. *Hexameter*, or *Heroic* verse, consists of six feet, the fifth of which is generally a *Dactyl*, and the sixth always a *Spondee*, each of the other may be either a *Dactyl* or a *Spondee*, at the poet's choice; as,

Ως ἐπὶ ᾧ ᾠτρυνε μένος κ' θυμον ἐκάσθ. *Hom.* 5. 792.

Ὅν δ' ἡποτε Τρῶες πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανιδάων. *Hom.* 5. 789.

Sometimes, in a solemn, majestic, or mournful description, the slow heavy *Spondee* takes place of the *Dactyl*, in the fifth foot; from which circumstance, such lines are called *Spondaic*; as,

Ω Ἀχιλλεῦ, κελαι μὲ Διὶ φίλε μυθήσασθαι. *Hom.* 1. 74.

A line, on the contrary, composed generally of *Dactyls*, admirably demonstrates celerity or rapidity; as,

Τριχθα τε και τετραχθα διατρυφεν εκπεσε χειρος. *Hom.* 3. 363.

For the most advantageous combination of feet in a *Hexameter* verse, however, no general rule can be given. Harmonious variety must be pursued: for the most happy arrangement of words would pall upon the ear, if repeated through a few successive verses.

II. HEXAMETER *μετρός.*

This is the ordinary *Hexameter*, in every respect, except that the sixth foot is an *Iambus*, instead of a *Spondee*; as,

Τρῶες δ' ἐρύγησαν, ὅπως ἰδονάτολον ὄφιν. *Hom.*

This however might rather be considered as a defective *Hexameter*, than a distinct species.

But in the foregoing sketch of Prosody, a particular reason has been given for the *omicron* in ὄφιν being made long.

III. PRIAPEAN.

This, though usually accounted a *Dactylic* verse, may perhaps with more propriety be divisible into two lines, and be reckoned two *Choriambics*, viz. a *Glyconic*, and a *Pherecratic*, which will be considered hereafter.

As this kind of verse was employed only on light subjects, and may be resolved as above, it is unnecessary to be very particular.

Scale.

1	2	3	4	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

IV. PENTAMETER.

This verse consists of five feet. The first and second may be either a *Dactyl* or *Spondee* at pleasure: the third must always be a *Spondee*: the fourth and fifth *Anapaests*.

This was the mode of scanning this species of verse among the ancients, as appears from *Quintilian*.

Among the moderns, it is more usual to scan the *Pentameter*, thus: The first two feet as before; then a *semifoot*, or single long syllable; and finally two *Dactyls*, followed by another *semifoot*, or syllable over; as,

Ὅυτε ποδῶν ἀρετῆς, ἔτε παλαιμοσύνης. *Tyrtæus*.

Νικῶν δὲ θέων θρηϊκίον βορέην. *Tyrtæus*.

Divided thus, ουτε πο | δων αρε | τῆς & | τε παλαισ |
μοσύνης.

Or thus, ουτε πο | δων αρε | τῆς | ετεπα | λαιμοσυ
| νης.

Ovid, among the Latins, and *Callimachus*, among the Greeks, furnish examples in abundance of *Pentameter* verse.

V. ÆOLIC PENTAMETER.*

This verse, so called from the *Æolian* maid *Sappho*, its inventress, consists of four *Dactyls*, preceded by a *Spondee*, a *Trochee*, or an *Iambus*;† as,

ἔς ἄν | δρῶν φρενᾶς | ευμαρε | ως υπο | δαμνᾶται
 οἶνός | ὦ φίλε | παῖ λεγῆ | τᾷ καὶ ᾗ | λα θεᾷ.

VI. PHALÆCIAN PENTAMETER.

This measure consists of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and a *Dactylic Dimeter*, or *Adonic*, and it may be formed from the *Hexameter* verse, by striking out the fourth foot, and the latter half of the third;

ος εχε

as, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βελ πρηνες ἐφίετο.

--|---|---|--- another form of the *Phalæcian*.

These *Phalæcians* are classed as *Dactylics*, because they may be thus formed from the *Hexameter*; but more particularly, because they admit variations, which better accord with the *Dactylic*, than with *Choriambic* metre.

The *Penthemimeris* contains five half feet, or two feet and a half, measured or counted from the beginning of a line; the *Trihemimeris* contains three

* The twenty-ninth Idyl of *Theocritus* is in this metre.

† Sometimes the first foot was a *Dactyl*.

half feet, or one foot and a half, the *Hephthemimeris* seven half feet, or three feet and a half, and the *Ennehemimeris* nine half feet, or four feet and a half.

Forms of Phalæcian.

- -		- - - -		- -		- - - -		- -
- - - -		- - - -		- -		- - - -		- -
- -		- - - -		- -		- - - -		- -
- -		- - - -		- -		- - - -		- -

Sometimes an *Iambus* is found in the first place.

VII. TETRAMETER A PRIORE.

This metre consists of the first four feet of the ordinary *Hexameter*, with this only difference, that the fourth foot is always a *Dactyl*.

Different forms.

1		2		3		4
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -
- -		- -		- -		- -

This metre was frequently used in *Tragic choruses*.

VIII. TETRAMETER A POSTERIORE,

Consists of the last four feet of a *Hexameter*, and like it admits a *Spondee* instead of a *Dactyl*, in the penultimate foot; but in that case, the second foot

XIII. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, ARCHILO-
CHIAN.

The *Trimeter Catalectic* is a heroic *Penthemimeris*.

- - - | - - - | -

And such is the construction uniformly observed by *Horace*; but other poets, as *Ausonius*, sometimes made the first foot a *Spondee*; which was used, though very rarely, in the second place, and with injury to the verse, especially in the latter case.

XIV. DACTYLIC DIMETER, OR ADONIC.

The *Adonic* verse consists of two feet, the first a *Dactyl*, the second a *Spondee*.

The *Adonic* is usually joined to the *Sapphic*, or *Trochaic Pentameter*. In odes, one *Adonic* is annexed to three *Sapphics* to form the *Strophe* or *Stanza*. In *Tragic* choruses, it is arbitrarily added to any number of *Sapphics*, without regard to uniformity. Short pieces of *Adonic* measure still exist, and *Sappho* wrote entire poems in this short measure, which are lost.

ANAPÆSTIC.

So named, because in any place, an *Anapest* may be used.

This verse admits of four kinds of feet, each of four times, viz.

An *Anapest*,

A *Dactyl*,

A *Spondee*, and sometimes, but rarely

A *Proceleusmatic*.

As, Ἀγέρ' ω | παιδεις || την γραιν προ δομων. *Hec.* 59.

Ω ξεροπα Διος | ω σκοτια νυξ. *Ib.* 68.

Δειμασι φασμασι | ω ποτνιά χθων. *Ib.* 70.

Ο' μεν οιχομενος | φυγας οδε νεκυσ ων. *Or.* 1486.

An *Anapestic monometer Acatalectus*, which is also called *basis*, may be varied in this manner :

Τινα Τρωιαδων. *Eurip. Hec.* 97. Two pure *Anapests*.

Ταδε θωυσσων. *Ib.* 115. Consisting of an *Anapest* and *Spondee*, or a *Ionicus a minore*, and a syllable over.

Ποια δε πολις. *Ib.* 161. Composed of an *Ionic a majore*, and a syllable over.

Της θ' ὑπο γαιαν. *Ib.* 149. A *Choriambic*, and a syllable over.

Συνδελευσω. *Ib.* 203. A *Dispondeus*, or double *Spondee*, an impure verse.

Ενθα νεκρων μετα. *Ib.* 209. Two *Dactyls*.

But the *body* of *Anapestic* verse, is generally com-

posed of *Dimeters*. The *basis* or *monometer* for the most part precedes the *Paræmiac*, which occupies the end of the sentence.

The *Paræmiac* is when after three feet of four times, one common syllable is over, or one syllable is wanting to complete the verse. It is so called from *παροιμία*, because many proverbial sentences were comprised in this measure; as,

τᾶς σᾶς δὲ πονᾶς. A *Spondee* and an *Anapæst*.

Sch. *χεῖζω*. *Χεῖσω διαπαν | τος ἀκx | ται*. *Æsch. Pr.* 283. A *Spondee* and an *Anapæst* in the first member, and an *Anapæst*, and a syllable over in the second.

Thus we must read after five complete feet; and after six full feet,

Πηποτε | μοχθῶν. A *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*.

Æsch. Pr. 100. *Χεῖ τετρατα τωνδ' | επιτειλαι*. A *Spondee* and an *Anapæst* in the first member, and an *Anapæst* in the second, with a syllable over.

Note, That in the *Paræmiac*, the concluding syllable, or syllable over, ought only to be subjoined to an *Anapæst*: A *Spondee* indeed is admitted in *Aristophanic* verse, but not in other kinds of *Catalectic Anapæstics*.

There are also other *Anapæstics*, viz. *Brachycatalectics*, *Hypercatalectics*, and *Catalectics*, terminating in one or two syllables. But these are found only in *Choruses*, *Monostrophes*, (or those that have but one *Strophe*,) and *Pindarics*.

In other metres, it is a fault, if single feet termi-

nate a part of speech, i. e. if the words are not broken by the feet; but in these *Anaphæstics*, it is a beauty; as,

Σφαγιον θεσθαι | τυμβε δ' ἐπιβας. *Eurip. Hec.* 111.

Διστων μυθων | ζητορες ησαν. *Ib.* 126.

Monometers, Hypercatalectic, or Penthemimer, (i. e. containing five half feet)—By *Scaleger* called *Chorie, Stesichorian*.

Δορι δὴ δορι περ | σαν—pure *Anaphæsts*. *Eur. Hec.* 909.

Ατρεως ἱπποβο | σα. *Ib. Or.* 1001. A *Spondee* and a *Dactyl*, with a syllable over, or an *Ionic a minore, Dim. Catalect*.

Δεινα δ' ἀμ' ἐπον | ται. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 479. An *Ionic a majore, Brachycatalectic*, or a *Spondee*, and an *Anaphæst*, with a syllable over.

Προς ἐμον ὁμογενετο | ρα. *Eur. Ph.* 168.

Καταβορρυχος ομμ | ασι. *Ib.* 148. *Monometer Hypercat*.

The last, where there is any thing superfluous, is often resolved into two short syllables. Thus, in the *Strophe* of *Soph. Ant.* the following verse,

Αγοτρων ετεος ες | ετος. I ετρε εἰς ετος. *Ant.* 347, has the last syllable resolved into two short.

The following verse στοναχῆσι τε καὶ | γούις. *Or.* 204, is called by the *Schol.* a *Dimeter Hypercat*. but it may rather be named a *Dimet. Acatal*.

So also:

Εἰς μέγας ἐν ἑρ | ανω. *Soph. Elect.* 175.

Ταλαινα νυν σε. *Soph. El.* 1438, has been called a

Monom. Hypercat. Dochmaic; though it is doubtless an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, i. e. two *Iambuses* and a half, or an *Antispastic*.

Αγετ' ἀμφιλοφον | ζυγον. *Soph. An.* 359. This verse is a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Glyconic, Aristophanian*.

Εκατα καταχαλκ | κον ᾤπαν. *Eur. Ph.* 110. a pure *Anapaestic* verse.

Ποδος ιχνος επεν | τελλων. *Ib.* 105.

Κρινει τρισσας | μακρων. *Ib. Hec.* 645, a *Dimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable, called by *Scaliger, Paræmiac, or Hephthemimeris, Pindaric*.

Ο' δε παῖς Στροφοῖς | κακομητας *Eur. Or.* 1403, pure.

Δοριθηρατος | προς Αχαιων. *Ib. Hec.* 105.

Πεμψατε Δαίμονες | ικετευω. *Ib.* 99.

Ηλυσιν αρθρων | προτιθείσα. *Ib.* 67.

Ως μοι κρινω | σιν ονειρας. *Ib.* 89, a *Dimeter Catalectic*, in two syllables, called by *Scaliger, an Alcmanic*.

The following verse from *Soph. El.* 174, is impure, or *Dactylic*.

θαρσει μοι θαρ | σει τεκνον; and also this from *Eurip. Or.* 205.

Δακρυσι τ' εννυχι | οῖς, αγαμος; and also *Ar. Pl.* 600.

Ου γαρ πεισεις, εδ' ην πεισης and τινα μεμψιν ες η | μᾶς ειπης; because an *Anapaest* does not precede the last.

The following *Archilochian* is most impure, *Ερασμονιδη Χαριλας, Hephæst.* p. 27.

Ποτιν εξανυσαι | μι δι αιθερος, pure, *Ph.* 167.

(In the *Schol.* to *Soph. El.* 134, φιλοτητος αμει | βομεναι χαριν, is called *Acatalectic* in two syllables. It

should be called *Catalectic* in two syllables, i. e. when after one foot it ends with two syllables.)

Ευνέτος πολέμῃς | φονίος τε δράκων. *Eurip. Or.* 1406.

Pure, being all *Anapaests*.

Ενόπλος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτ' | οὐκ ἐπενθρῶσκει. *Soph. Oed. T.* 477.

Γοερὸν γοεραῖς | εἰποτ' ἐμα φρεν. *Eur. Hec.* 84.

Μορφὴν εἰτ' ἔν | θεὸς εἴτε βροτῶν. *Soph. El.* 201.

Ἀγετ' ὦ παῖδες | τὴν γῆραυν πρὸ δόμων. *Eur. Hec.* 59.

Ἀγετ' ὀρθῶσαι | τὴν ομοδόχον. *Ib.* 60.

Τὴν χιονώδη | θρηκὴν κατεχει. *Ib.* 81.

Φρεσὶς πρεσβύς | φρεσὶς παῖδες. *Ib.* 162.

Ὡλεσατ' ὦλεσατ' | ἔκετι μοι βίος. *Ib.* 168, a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Partheniac*, *Simoniac*.

Ἄετος Δίος αἰ | θερίῃς φίλε, χαῖ | ρε. *Scalig.*

Οὐδ' ὁ παρὰ τὸν Ἀχέ | ρόντα θεὸς ἀνασ | τῶν. *Soph. Elec.* 184, a *Pindaric*.

θαμά βοτρυοῦεν | τὰ Διωνύσου α | δομέν. *Scal.*

TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a syllable, (*Stesichorican*.)

Ἀναπαῖψε χορῶν | τέκος ὀλβίῃ δος | κτυποῦν, ἡδύν. *Ib.*
Impure, an *Archebulian*, or *Callimachian*—though called **TETRAMETER CATALECTIC**, in a dissyllable (*Simonidian*.)

Ἀγέτω θεὸς ἔ | γὰρ ἐχὼ διχα τῶνδ' | αἰδεῖν. *Hephæst.* 27. The following is still more impure, on account of the *Iambus* in the first foot.

Φίλω τέρα ἄρ | τι γὰρ οἱ Σικελα | μὲν ἔννα. *Ib.*

Δοτε Πιερίδες | λυρικών μελεων | μαλερον ψοφον. *Ib.*

A *Trimeter Acatalectic*. (*Simonidian*.)

Παταγειτε ποδες | λυροεσσα λαλει | Διος ἡ θυγατηρ. *Ib.*

A *Trimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable (*Aristophanian*.)

Η γης αροτροις | ρηξαι δαπεδον | καρπον Δηης | θερισα-
θαι. *Ar. Pl.* 515.

Στιβαδα σχοινων | κορεων μεσην | ἡ της ευδον | τας
εγειρει. *Ib.* 541.

Αγε τ' ὦ Σπαρτας | ενοπλοι κερροις | ποτε ταν Αρεως |
κυνασιν. *Hephæst.* p. 26.

Ως αν μαλλον | τοις πηδαλίοις | ἡ ναυς ἡμων | πειθαρχη.
Ib.

This last verse is called *Laconic*, and is impure, on account of the *Spondee* in the first foot.

OF IAMBIC VERSE.

The *Iambic* verse at first admitted the *Iambus* only, as may be seen in the following verse of *Archilochus*, its inventor.

Πατηρ Λυκαμβ | α, ποιον εκ | φρασω λογον.

But as this was not only burdensome to the writer, but ungrateful to the ear, on account of the constant recurrence of the same foot;

Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures,

Spondæos stabiles in jura paterna recepit. *Hor.*

Spondees being once received into the uneven places, a door was soon open to other feet: for the first syllable of a *Spondee* is resolvable into two

short syllables, and thus the *Spondee* is transformed into an *Anapæst*: and when the last syllable of the *Spondee* is resolved into two short syllables, the *Spondee* becomes a *Dactyl*. And a *Tribrachys* is an *Iambus*, or short and long syllable, forming three times, resolved into three short syllables.

Hence the *Iambic* verse admits in the unequal or left hand places,

An *Iambus*,
Tribrachys,
Spondee,
Dactyl,
Anapæst.*

In the equal or right hand places, i. e. in the second and fourth,

An *Iambus*, or
Tribrachys.

And in the sixth place,

An *Iambus*, or

Pyrrichius, on account of the closing syllable being indifferent.

* The writers of Comedy reject the *Anapæst* only in the last place; but the Tragic writers very rarely, perhaps never use it in the second or fourth place. Some Critics have therefore thought the verses incorrect, where this foot appears in either of these places, and that wherever these occur, the verse must be amended from the various readings.

In *Sophocles*, an *Anapæst* is very rarely found in the third place, and a *Dactyl* perhaps never in the fifth, because the verse would then sound too much like a *Hexameter*.

A *Tribrachys* is sometimes found in the fifth place, as well as an *Anapæst*, the latter more rarely.

Some Critics also observe that an *Anapæst* should never succeed a *Dactyl*, nor should an *Anapæst* follow a *Tribrachys*.

An *Iambic* verse in its constitution, is composed of *Trimeter Acatalectics*; but there are others; as,

1. The MONOMETER ACATALECTIC, or *Base*.

Ἰω ταλας. *Eur. Hecub.* 1074.

Ἐπεσ' ἐπесεν. *Soph. Aj.* 625.

Μομφαν εχων. *Ib.* 180.

Ἐμεθεν δομων. *Eur. Or.* 987.

Ἀνακαλεσονται. *Ib. Ph.* 1506. A *Ditrochaus*, on account of the common syllable.

2. The MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*; as,

Οσον ταχιστ | α. *Soph. El.* 1458.

Ἀχρεσι συνωδ' | ος. *Eur. Ph.* 1519.

Ἡ των παροιθ' | εν. *Ib.* 1512. B. προπαροιθεν.

Ἀιδηλον αδ' | αν. *Soph. Aj.* 613.

Ἰμερος εχει | με. *Ib. Oed. Col.* 1804. Or a *Paonic*.

Δαιμον ου | χα. *Eur. Hec.* 656.

Ἀφιλα παρ' αφι | λους. *Soph. Aj.* 624.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC, *Euripidean*, *Eupholidean*.

τεκνων εμων | φυλαξ. *Eur. Hec.* 1083.

Εἰς αντλον εμπ | εσων. *Ib.* 1025.

Ἀναπετασον | πυλας. *Ib. Ph.* 304.

Ἀγαμεμνονει | ος παις. *Ib. Or.* 836. An *Agamemnonian*, hence the verse becomes *Anapestic*, similar in quality to the preceding, and to the three following.

Δισσοισιν Ατρ | ειδαις. *Ib.* 816.

Βαρυβρομοι | βρονται. *Ib. Ph.* 190.†

Χρεος εμολετε | ποτε. *Ib. Or.* 151.

Ελεος ελεος | εμολε. *Ib. Ph.* 1293-4.‡

Κλεινων Αγη | νοριδαν. *Ib.* 225.§

Υπερταταν | πολεων. *Soph. An.* 1154.||

The following are impure—

και σωφρονα παλοις. *Ph.* 183.

προσειπε δ' Ορεσας. *Or.* 1438.

more properly *Ionics*.

† More properly than a *Pæonic*.

‡ Either a *Trochaic*, or *Anapaestic Monometer Hypercatalectic*. *Ph.* 169.

§ Rather than an *Antispastic*.

|| It is called an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*.

The following are impure.

Επεσο υτο τανδ | ε γαν. *Ph.* 1072.

Φονος ενεκ' Ερινν | υων. *Ib.* 1317. B. ΕΝΕΚΕΝ:

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC ΗΕΡΗΤΗΜΙΜΕΡΙΣ.

(*Anacreontic*.)

Προσηπε δ' αλλ | ος αλλον. *Eur. Or.* 1418.

Ζηλωτος ων | ποτ' οίκος. *Ib.* 971.

Σφακταν κυσιν | τε φονιαν. *Ib. Hec.* 1077.*

Αν μητε πελα | γος αλιον. *Ib.* 950.

Αινιγμ' ασυνε | τον ευρων. *Ib. Ph.* 1721.

Ανα κελαδον α | πο λεχεος. *Ib. Or.* 185.†

Επι κωμον εκπ | ετασθεις. *Ib. Cycl.* 495.

Ηιοσιν αεμ | ατευσας. *Ib. Or.* 995.‡

θεων νεμεσις | εις Ελεναν.§

* Rather than an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*, as the *Schol.* at *Or.* 1395.

† Or a *Trochaic*.

‡ *Anac.* 27. 1. It is also called an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Schol.*

§ Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or an *Iumbic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, θεω Synizesis: whence also it becomes a *Prosodiac Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Or.* 1442.

The following are impure.

Δὶ αἵματος 8—προλείπει. *Or.* 815. An *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Schol.*

Σταβεις επιφοιν | ιον αἶμα. *Ib.* 1256. More properly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Εκρίθη δ' εἰς ἄν | ἐν ἰδᾶ. *Hec.* 644. *Ionic*.

5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Aristophanian.*)

Δὶ ασπίδων, | δι αἵματων. *Euc. Ph.* 1300.

Βοαν Βοαν | αὐτᾶ βοαν. *Ib. Hec.* 1092.

Ελικτος εὐθ' | υς ἐτι βρεφος. *Ib. Ph.* 655.

Εγὼ δὲ πλοκα | μον αναδετοῖς. *Ib. Hec.* 923.

Τον ἐμον αἰλιον | ἐπὶ πελάγος. *Ib.* 938.

Τὰδε σ' ἐπεμενε | μελεᾶ παθεα. *Ib. Ph.* 1724.*

It should be remarked, that among the Greek poets, the same *συναφεια* is always observed both in *Iambics* and *Trochaics*, which is observed in *Anapestics*.

* The following verse is impure.

βαλοῖμι χροῶ | φυγαδὰ μελεον. *Ph.* 170.

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Alcaic, Alcmanian.*)

Γυναικὸς ἀντ—ιοι ἑαθεντ | εἰ. *Eur. Or.* 1461.

Ο Φρυγιος η | τρικορυβος Αἰ | ας. *Ib.* 1480.

Δαιφος δεπαν | ἀδηλον ἠδ' | η. *Ib. Alc.*

Γενομεθα γενο | μεθ' ἀθλιαν | γε. *Ib. Ph.* 1708.

Ποθεινα δακρυ | α παρὰ φιλαῖσ | ι. *Ib.* 1726, 27.

Ἀτρεμας ἰθὶ λο | γον ἀποδος ἐφ' | τι. *Ib. Or.* 150.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian.*)

Ζυγεντα παιδ' | ὅποιον ἂδ' | οναν. *Ib. Ph.* 340.

Μετεβαλεν ἄρμ | α ταν προς ἐσπ | ερον. *Ib. Or.* 1002.

Λεοντες Ελλ | ανες δυω | διδυμω. *Ib.* 1401.

Ιαχα δρυων | θυρετρα και | σαβμης. *Ib.* 1474. B. δο-
μων.

Θιασον ιερον | ορεσιν ἄνεχο | ρευσα. *Ib. Ph.* 1744.*

* The following verses are impure.

Φυγᾶ δε ποδι | το χρυσεοσανδ' | αλον. *Or.* 1468.

Μεγαλα δε τις | δυναμις δι' αλας | ορων. 1546.

The latter therefore is called a *Prosodiac Trimeter Acatalectic*, the former an *Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic*.

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Hirphonactic.*)

Εχων εμ' ὡς | τε ναυσιπομπ | ον αυραν. *Eur. Ph.*
1706.

Χαριν αχαριστ | ον εις θεας | διδασα. *Ib.* 1745.

Εξονθ' ὁ μεν | το κείθεν ὁ δε | το κειθεν. *Ib. Or.* 1412.

9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian.*)

Τα λοιπα νῦν | ακσταθ' οἱ | ἄ κρη παθη. *Æsch. Pr.*
709.

Ωμοις αριστ | εροις ανακλ | ασας δερην. *Eur. Or.* 1471.

Συλλαβεθ' ὁμηρ | ον τηνδ' οταν | στειχη παλιν. *Ib.* 1189.*

* The verse is impure, when a *Tribrachys* occupies the last place; as,

Ην οἶδα καὶ γ | ω τινα πολιτ | ην ἡμετερον. *Al. Scal. p.*
176.

The last word must be announced *ἡμετερον*.

Αυτεργὸς οἱ | περ και μονοι | σωζεσι πολιν. *Or.* 918.

It should be read *γην* instead of *πολιν*.

Οἷς μὴ πελαζ | εἰν ἀλλαλῖς | οὐκ ἔστι γυποδάς. *Æsch. Pr.*
718.

where without doubt, it should be read ἀλίστονοις ποδάς.

Likewise a *Scazon* or *Choliambus*. (*Hiphonactean*.)

Ἀκυστὰδ' ἰππ | ὠνακτος 8 | γὰρ ἀλλ' ἤκω. *Hephæst.*
p. 17.

Ὁ μῆσοποι | ὅς ἐνθαδ' ἰππ | ὠναξ κείται. *Theoc. Scal.*
p. 136.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Hiphonactean*.)

Ἀρης ἐν οἶν | ὦ φλογερός ἐν | λόγοις ἐρινν | υς. *Scal.*

Ὁ πάντα παντ | ἰ Ξενοκράτης | ἀνὴρ γέγων | ος. *Laert.*
l. 4.

11. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian*.)

Γέλως πόνεν | τι φάρμακον | μεγίστον, ἐν | βίω. *Scal.*

12. *TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic, Hiphonactean*.)

Τὴ χρυσοπέπλ | ὦ Μοῖσα χρυσ | ον ὕμνον ᾄδ | ε κωρα.
Scal.

Εἰ μοι γένοιτ | ο, παρθένος | καλὴ τε καὶ | τερεῖνα. *Ib.*

Τὰν οκταπεν | εὔρων σίχον | Φοῖβω τίθησ | ἰ δῶρον. *Ar.*
Vict.

* This species of verse is frequent among the Latin comic poets; as,
Ter. Si quippiam | remiserint | Philumenæ | dolores.

13. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian*.)

Δεξαί με κωμ | αζόντ' α δεξ | αἰ, λίσσομαι | σε λίσσομαι.
Scal.

14. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Ερως ἰαίν | εἰ γαργαλίζ | ὦν σπλαγχνα δ᾽ ἔχων γα-
λῆν | ην. *Anacreon* has even exceeded the measure
of a *Tetrameter*.

There are also other sorts of *Iambics*, called *Iambelegi*, and *Dicatalecti*; as,

ψευδεῖσα δωροῖς | ἥτ' ελαφοβολίαις. *Soph. Aj.* 178.

Ἐναντα δ' ἤλθε | Πυλαδῆς αλίσστος. *Or.* 1479.

Εἰ μοι ξυνεῖη | φέροντι μοῖρα. *Soph.*

Ἦως ἦνιχ' ἵππο | τας ἐξελαμψεν ἀνῆρ. *Eur.*

But these are *Asynarteti*; as, *Galliambics*, are more properly *Ionics*.

OF TROCHAIC VERSE.

The *Trochaic* verse approaches very nearly to the laws of *Iambic* verse; for it admits,

In the unequal places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*.*

In the even places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*,

A *Spondee*,

A *Dactyl*,

An *Anapaest*.†

* Some admit a *Dactyl*, which others reject.

† Some here add a *Proceleusmatic*, which is denied by others.

But in the *Trochaic* verse, the unequal places remain untouched, and that more carefully, than the even places in *Iambics*.

The *Trochaic* system is commonly composed of *Tetrameters Catalectic*, or of two parts, *Dimeters Acatalectic* and *Catalectic*.

Note. That after six feet, there remains one foot and a common syllable, which is called *κατακλεις*. This foot is generally a *Trochee*, but sometimes a *Tribrachys*.

Των πολιτων | ανδρας υμῖν | δημιδρυγες | αποφανω. *Heph.*
Μη θανειν κλο | πῇ δ' αριγμαι | διαφυγασα | πολεμις.
Eur. I. 1254.

Αλλα και ταδ' | ἐξαμησαι | πολλα δυση | νον ο Ερω.
Æsch. Ag. 1666.

But some copies instead of ο Ερω have *Θερος*.

There are also other *Trochaics* among the ancients; viz.

1. MONOMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ασενακτος. *Hec. 691.*

2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, OR PENTHEMIMERIS. (*Pancratian.*)

Φευγε λοιδο | ρων. *Scal. Eur. Or. 994.* Ποντιων
σαλων.

Ολεθριον εμο | λε. *Hec. 642.*

Πεδιον ασραπ | τει. *Ph. 111. Pæon. Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Αυ δομος φοβε | ρον. *Or. 1538.**

* The following is impure.

Πη δ' ος εμοι μι | ας. *Eurip. Ph. 159. Or. 1515.*

properly an *Epichoriambus*. *φαρεια πορφυρε* | *α*. Or. 1436, *Pæon. Dimeter Catalectic*.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Ithyphallic*, or *Phallic*.)

*Bacchiac. *βαχχε, βαχχε, βαχχε*. Scal.

τοξα τ' ευλο | *γησω*. Hec. 465.

ιχνος εφερεν | *εφερεν*. Or. 1468.

ου με παρεβα | *φασμα*. Hec. 704.

αν με χειρι φα | *νευοι*. Soph. Aj. 409.

τιδεμενα σπα | *ραγμοις*. Eur. Hec. 657.†

οιον εργον | *τελεσας*. Or. 832.‡

* The person who celebrated the honour of Bacchus in songs—used three Trochees. *Bacche, Bacche, Batche, Ter*. These poems or songs were shamefully licentious, and their very name was base.

† More properly than *Ionics*, as they are named by the Scholiast. The same may be said of the following line, on account of the common syllable.

‡ *υπνωττει λεγεις*. Or. 173. is called an *Ithyphallic*, but is rather an *Antispastic*.

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPHthemimeris. (*Euripedean,* Lecythian*.)

*Glyconian. *ωλεναισι* | *ματερος*. Ph. 313.

καδμος εμολε | *τανδε γαν*. Ib. 641.

σφαγιον εθετο | *ματερα*. Or. 840.†

* So called because *Aristophanes* jocosely rallies *Euripides*, in this measure, subjoining to the first part of the *Trimeter*, this verse,

αγκυθιον α | *πωλεισε*. King on Or. 727.

† The following are impure.

ημερα δ' ε | *πισχησει*. Hec. 692. Soph. Aj. 400,

on account of the *Spondee* in the third place. It may therefore be an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*, (a *Clomachian*.) Ph. 917, 657. Or. 1375.

ετερος εις α | *γων ετερον*. Or. 1537.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. Or. 807, or *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*. Or. 805.

Αἰωρημα | σιν πετρων. Or. 982.

Μελος βαρβα | ρω βοα. Or. 1386. Ph. 692.

More properly *Antispastics*, *Dimeter Catalectic*, or *Pherecratic*.

5. DIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*.) See *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Βαρβαροις εν | ευμαρσι. Or. 1370.

Ποι τραπωμαι | ποι πορευθω. Hec. 1099.

Σφιγγος αναφε | ροις ονειδος. Ph. 1722.

Φρυγιον ασυ | καλλιβωλον. Or. 1382.

Τελος εχει δαι | μων βροτοισι. Ib. 1545.

Καλλιποταμος | υδατος ινα τε. Ph. 648.

Κρᾶτα φονιον | ολεσιθηςος. Ib. 668.

Χλοερα δεργμα | των κοραισι. Ib. 664.*

* The following are impure.

Ου γαρ εμοι θε | λει συνηθαν. Anac. 87-4.

More properly an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

† Οϊανθεις ι | εισα βοτρων. Eur. Ph. 238.

More properly an *Antispastic*, Or. 307, or impure *Ionic*, Ph. 1081.

† Β. οϊανθας.

Σαρκων οσε | ων τ' εμπλησθω. Hec. 1071.

An *Antispastic*, or *Dactylic Hepththemimeris*.—εων Synizesis.

Ον δ' εχω δεα | μειν οκ οϊδα. Anac. 24.4.

An *Antispastic* impure, so called by Antipathy. See *Antispastic*.

τας αποζυ | γειτας δομων. Ph. 332.

Περγαμων Α | πολλωνιων. Or. 1389.

Stesichorean, or *Antispastic*, by Antipathy.

πολιον αιθιρ | αμπταμενος. Or. 1376.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Bacchilidean.*)

Ας εγὼ μὲν ὁ | τοξότας Πα | ρις. Or. 1409.

The following is impure.

Γας ἐκ πατρὸς | ας ἀπώλε | σεν. Hec. 947.

An *Asynartetus* of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and an *Iambic Base*. Or. 1416.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Οἱ δὲ πρὸς θεοῖς | νῆς ἐσώ μο | λοντες. Or. 1408.

ὦ τέκνον τέ | κνον ταλαίνας | ματρός. Hec. 694.

The following, *Λευκὸν δ' ἐμβά | λυστα πηχὺν σερνοῖς*, Or. 1466, is a *Trochaic*; or an *Asynartetus*, of an *Ithyphallic* and *Anapaestic* base, if the *δ* be struck out, which is not found in the ancient editions. It is in the above form an *Antispastic*, compare Hec. 929. 1074. Or. 166.

Εννεπῶσι | κατθανῇ κατθ | ανῇ. Or. 1462. A *Stesichorean* or *Asynartete*, from an *Ithyphallic*, and an *Iambic* base.

Μηχὰρ οἷζο | μαι γὰρ δυο | φρονος. *Æsch. Suppl.* 395. Pauw; or rather an *Epichoriambic Trimeter Catalectic*. Schütz. οἷζει μοι.

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Sotadic, Archilochian.*)

Ζεὺ πατερ, γὰ | μαν μὲν ἔκ | δαισαμην. *Hephæst.*

9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian.*)

Οὐκ ἱάμβος | ἀλλὰ σε Τρο | χαιὸς ἀρδεῖ. *Scal.*

The following verse is impure. (*Stesichorean.*)

Ὄθεν ἐρῖς το | τε πτερωτὸν | ἀελίς. Or. 1001.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Ἠλθον εἰς δὸ | μὲς ἰν' αὐτ' ἔ | κατὰ σοὶ λεγῶ. Or. 1400.

11. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Sotadic.*)

Οὐκ αλὶς πο | νηρίας ην | προσθεσ αὐ σε | αὐτον. *Scal.*

Οὐδ' Ἀμειψι | ἀν ὄρατε | πτωχὸν οὐτ' ἐ | φ' ἡμιν. *He-
phæst.*

12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Epicharmian, Hipponactean.*)

This kind of verse is very familiar to the *Tragic* and *Comic* poets.

Πρ' εἰν ἔτος | ὅς πεφευγε | τ' ἔμνον εκδο | μων ξίφος. *Or.*

1506. Pure. B. has ἐκ δομων τῆμον ξίφος.

Πανταχθ ζην | ἡδὺ μαλλον | ἢ θανεῖν τοῖς σωφροσιν. *Ib.*

1509.

Ἀπεχε φασγα | νον πελας γαρ | δεινον αὐταυ | γει φο-

νον. *Ib.* 1519.

Μενελεων δ' ἔ | τ ἄβρος ἡμιν | ἀναλαβεῖν εἰ | σω ξίφους.

Ib. 1531.

Ἀλλὰ μετὰ βε | λυστομεσθα | τέτο δ' ἔ κα | λως λεγεις.

Ib. 1526.

Ἡρχες εἰτ ἐ | γω δίκην δω | σω κακων ὁ | μὴ σφαλεις.

Eur. I. A. 384.

Ἀδικία γ' ὦ | θεοῖ Μυκηναῖς | μὴ ἴθιδ' ἀνακα | λει

θευς. *Ph.* 621. B. γε ση ὦ—611.

In *Trochaic* verse, the *Tragic* poets observed this rule,

—Finis ut quarti pedis

Nominis verbive fine comma primum clauderet.

For this reason, Morell has corrected the following verses, as under.

Καὶ γὰρ εἴδε | τοι λίαν γ' ἐ | μοι. *Eur.* I. A. 1385.

τοῖ λίαν γε | μοι—thus, τέσδε | μοι. *Æsch.* Ag. 1671.

Τον τε της θε | ας παιδ', ω τεκ | νονγ' ᾧ δευρ' ε | ληλυ-
θας. *Ib.* 1. A. 1339.

Observe also in the second place, and third, an *Epitritus quartus*, instead of a *Ditrochæus*, or *Epitritus secundus*.

Corrected thus, Τοντε παιδα | της θεας, τε-κνον, ᾧ
γε δευρ' | ε.—

Or thus, Τον τε της θε | ας τε-κνον, παιδ' | ᾧ γε—

Προς γενεια | δος, προς δεξι | ας σης προς τε | μητερος.
Ib. 909.

Amended thus, Προς γενεια | δος τε, σης τε | δεξιας |
προς μητερος.

Or if it be allowed to make *ει* short, or if *εια* be a synizesis, then thus, Προς γε-νειαδος | δεξιας προς |
σης τε, προς τε | μητερος.

Or thus, Δεξιας προς | σης, γε-νειαδος | σης τε, προς
τε | μητερος.

Τι το δικαιον | τρυγ' αρ ε | χοιμεν αντειπ | ειν επος.
Ibid. 1391.

This line is variously corrected.

By Canter and Barnes, thus, τρυγ' αρ ε |

By Morell, thus, τρυγ' αρ' εν | εχομεν αντειπ | ειν.

Or thus, τρυτ; εχομεν | αραγ' αντειπ | ειν.

Τι δε φευγεις τεκ | νον; Τον Αχιλλε | α τον ιδειν αισχ
| υνομαι. *Ib.* 1341.

Where Barnes only says that the last syllable in *Αχιλλεα* ought to be long.

But there is an *Anapaest* in the first place; a *Dac-*
tyl in the third and fifth, and the comma, or part of

the member is not separated, as the course or nature of the measure requires.

Morell reads thus, *Τι δε τε-κνον φευγ | εις; τον Αχι-
λῆα | τον επιδειν αισχ | υνομαι.*

*Μαρτυρεις σαυτ | ω. Τα τε δε | εμαθων χρηστ | ηρια.
Ion. 532.*

Morell reads, *| ω τα τε δευ | εκμαθων χρηστ | —
Ωδε παμπη | δηνδε πας λα | ος. Æsch. Per. 726.
Sch. πας λαος.*

Morell would read, *δην δε λαος | πας—so αστυ | παν.
—v. 727.*

*Στειχετε δ' ουγε | ροντες προς δο | μης πεπρωμε | νες
τρωδε. Ag. 1668.*

This verse is faulty, in that in the first place it has a *Dactyl*, in the third and seventh place two *Spondees*, nor are the commas rightly separated.

Stanley strikes out *τρωδε*—Others would read,

*Στειχετε γερον | τες δε προς δο | μης πεπρωμε | νες
τες or σφεις.*

Morell amends thus, *Στειχεθ' ουγε | ροντες ηδη | προς
δομης πε | πρωμενης.*

Again, *Σωφρονος γινω | μης δ' αμαρτη | τον κρατην
τα | —Ib. 1675.*

Stanley reads, *μης δ' αμαρτειν | τον κρατηντα | δυσ-
φορον.*

Pauw, *μης δ' αμαρτειν | τω κρατηντι δυσφορον*; but this contradicts all the ancient editions, and the manuscript.

Σ. γ. δ' εκ αμαρτειν εις τον κρατηντα.

Morell would read, Σωφρονος γινω | μης δ' ἄρ' ἐστ' εἰς |
 τον κρατὸντ' α̎ | μαρτανειν.

Est certe abhorrere a recta mente in imperantem.

It is to be observed that the prepositions, or α in composition, although attached to the beginning of words, may be considered as single words; as,

Ταυτα μοι δι | πλη μεριμν' α | φραστος ἐστιν | ἐν φρεσι.
Æsch. Pers. 163.

Οδε γαμος τιν | ειχε την προ | φασιν ἡμ' ἐκομισ' ἐκ δο-
 μων. *Eur.* I. A. 884.

But on account of the *Anapæst* in the fifth place, it ought to be read, ειχε προφασιν | ἡ μ' ἐκομισεν | —See below, I. A. 336, 324.

But the following may stand, where the pause, or first comma, may be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, instead of the common *Acatalectic*, on account of the diversity of the things spoken of.

Ει δοκει, στειχ | ωμεν | Ω γεν | ναιον ειρη | κως ἐπος.
Soph. Phil. 1442.

The following may be thus corrected *en passant*.

Τις δητ' ἐν πυ | λαισι δορυβος | —*Eur.* I. A. 317.

read, Τις ἄρα γ' ἐν πυ | —or, Τις γαρ ἐν πυ | —

Πολεως· ως αρ | χων ανης πας | —*Ib.* 375, read πο-
 λιος—

Αποτρεπθ τ' α̎ | ληθες. Ουτοι | καταινω λι | αν σ' εγω.
Ib. 336.

Where in the fifth place, there is an *Iambus*. *Barnes*, not more fortunate, instead of an *Iambus*, gives a *Spondee*.

— | ληθες Ουτοι | καταινω λι | —

or, — | ληθες. Ου κατ | αινησω λι | —

read, — | ληθες. Ου κατ | αινησω λι | αν σ' εγω.

— || μυριον ο | ραν φας. *Ib.* 1394. read — || μυριον
γ' ο | — or, μυριον εσο | ραν φας.

Βαρβαρων Ελλ | ηνας εικος | αρχειν Αλλ' & | βαρβαρος.
Ib. 1400.

Grotius reads, αρχεν—*Doric*;—but without necessity. Β. βαρβαρωνδ'—

Morell would read—Ελλ | ηνας αρχειν | εικος. Αλλ'
& | —

Εα' τινος δε | — *Ion.* 540, εα a *Synizesis*, as sometimes Ιω monosyllabically.

Παις' η σοι γε | — *Ib.* 559, read Παις' ο σοι γε | — *Scal.*

— || ο ποτμος σ' εξευ | ρεν, τεκνον. *Ib.* 554. read,

— || ο ποτμος εξευ | ρε σε τε-κνον. See v. 1254. or,

|| σε τε-κνον εξευ | ρεν ο πο-τμος. or,

|| σ' ο ποτμος εξευ | ρεν, τεκνον.

The first syllable in ποτμος is short in *Æsch. Pr.* 198. *Orph. Argonaut.* 1288.

Εξιμι πατε | ρα δε γε μοι δος || *Ph.* 618. *Barnes.*

Ειμι τονδε | πατερα μοι δος. *King. Valck.*

—καλα μηχα | νηματα. *Eur. Herc. f.* 855.

There is perhaps no other instance in which this poet makes the first syllable in καλος long.

Read, — || καλα τα μηχα | νηματα, or with *Scal.* καινα
μηχα | νηματα.

Δεινος' μυχα | ται—*Ib.* 870. read δεινα—*Cant.*

Διατιναξαν | τος δωμα Πεν | θεως αλλ' εξαν | ισατε.
Bacch. 606.

—τος το Πενθεως | δωμ' αλλ' εξαν | —*Canter.*

Διατιναῶσαν | τος δῶ Πενθε | ως ἀλλ' ἔξαν | —*Barnes*.

But *Morell* supposes this line irremediable, without omitting the *αλλα*, as the only means of avoiding the *Spondee* in the uneven places; and changing it into *αταρ*: so that according to him, the line will read

Διατιναῶσαν | τος το Πενθεως | δῶ Αταρ ἔξαν | ιστατε.

— || Ωσπερ θηλει | ας πελας. *Æsch. Ag.* 1663. read
ωστε.

Μη προτιμη | σης καταιων | των δ' ὑλαγμα | των. *Ib.*
1664.

Και συ θησο | μεν κρατουντε | τωνδε δωμα | των. *Ibid.*
1665.

Stanley from the Scholiast, reads, τωνδ' ὑλαγματων
Εγω.

Και συ θησο | μεν κρατουντε | τωνδε δωμα | των καλως.
Canter.—των Εγω.

Και συ παντ' ευ | θησομεν κρα | τουντε τωνδε | δωματων.
Pauw.

Morell prefers Και συ τωνδε | δωματων ευ | ταδε |
κρατουντε θησομεν. Or thus,

Και συ θησομεν | ευ κρατουντε | παντα τωνδε | δωμα-
των.

Or, as the poets frequently change the measure at the end of the play; if *Trimeter Hypercatalectic* be allowable; and that the sense may be more complete, he would alter the verse thus:

Ταδ' ἄρα θησομεν | ευκρατουντε | τωνδε δωμα | των.

Or, Παντα θησομεν | ευ.—

Those verses are impure, which have a *Spondee* in the seventh place; as,

Μη προτιμα | δητ' ἐμε χρη | τω σκοτω δι | καζεθαι.
Hephæst. 19, 89.

Also the *Trochees* of *Eupolis*, where a *Spondee* is used promiscuously; and an *Iambus* in the fourth place: such are *Ar.* N. 518, &c.

Ω θεωμε | νοι κατερω | προς γ' ὕμας ἐ | λευθερω.

Those may also be considered impure, which have a *Dactyl* in the uneven places.

The same licence may be admitted in *Trochaics*, as in *Iambics*, of elision in proper names, and even sometimes in other words, on account of the rapidity of pronunciation; thus, Πυλαδην pronounced Π'λαδην or Πυλ'δην.

Ου, πρην ανδειξ | ω Δαναοις α | πασι. *I. A.* 324.

Συγγονον τ' ε | μην, Πυλαδην τε || *Or.* 1535.

In the first line, *οις* may be a *Synizesis*, or it was pronounced Δαν' οἰς—or perhaps rather—ω Δαν' οἰσι | πασι.

So, χιλίων αρ | χων, Πρ' αμσ τε || —*Iph.* A. 355.

— || Μυρμιδ'ων σ | σοι παρην. *Ib.* 1352.

So also, Εἰς θορυβον ε | γω τοι κ' αὐτος || ηλυθον ες τιν' | ω ξενε. *Iph.* A. 1329.

Read, | γω και αὐτος || ηλθον—

Or, | γω δε κ' αὐτος || —

And, || αρσενας ως φο | να φονον. *I. T.* 1223.

Read rapidly, αρσ'νας, or αρρ'νας, or αρσενας.

|| πειδομενος γε | τῷ θεῷ. *Ion.* 560.

Read, πειθόμενος, or πειθομένος, or πιθομενος. *Soph. Ph.* 1255.

Ως τι δὴ φευ | γεις ἐμε σαυτῶ. *Ion.* 525.

Read, | γεις με σαυτῶ || —

Αὐτετιναῖζ' ἐλ | θων. *Bac.* 623.

Read, Αὐτετιναῖζ' ἐλθων. An old copy also reads thus.

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Anacreontic, Hipponactic.*)

Κλύθι μεν γε | ροντος, εὐε | θείρα χρυσο | πεπλε κρη. *Anac.* 119.

Πῶς μέλει μοι | τῶ καλῶ τα | καλ' ἐχῶσιν | οἱ κακίσοι. *Scal.*

13. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Συν γελῶτι | συν τ' ἐρωτῇ | γῆρας ολβον | ἄξον ἄντε | χων. *Ibid.*

14. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Callimachian.*)

Ἐρχεται πο | λυς μεν Αἰγῶι | ον διατμήξ | ας ἀπ' οἴνῃ | γας χίς. *Hephæst.* p. 19.

There are also other species of *Trochaic* verse, *Dicatalectic*, *Eurip.* *Or.* 995. *Soph.* *Oed. T.* 1231; and *Procatalectics*, *Sapphics*, of *Dimeters Catalectic*, and *Acatalectic*. But these are rather to be reckoned among the *Asynartetes*, to be afterwards explained.

OF THE IONIC A MAJORE.

Some have supposed this species of verse to have taken its name from the *Ionians*, because its rhythm, or movement, is swift and effeminate, resembling the disposition of that race of men.

The *Ionic* verse very rarely consists of *Ionics* alone,* but assumes to itself, *Trochaic* dipodes (or double feet), without reserving any fixed seats for them.†

* The reason is because feet end very inconveniently in two short syllables, where the voice cannot rest.

† Since the *Trochaic* Dipodes preserve the same proportion of time, and also begin with a long syllable.

The *Ionic a majore*, frequently admits of the *Pæon secundus*, in the first foot, for emphasis' sake. This, the first syllable in every verse, in some measure, requires, and this renders the same first syllable in some sort common. But it may be doubted whether such verses ought to be reckoned pure *Ionics*: for this licence would so confound the *Ionic* with the *Pæonic*, as to render them very difficult to be distinguished.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimer*.

Πρωτοστοιμι | χων. *Eurip. Hec.* 1065; or the base may be *Anapaestic*.

2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Hipponactic.*)

Και σωφρονα | πωλοισι. *Ph.* 183.*

Διεκαν προλι | πυστα. *Ib.* 245.

* It may be remarked that these *Ionics* are called ἡμιολοι, not because they contain one *Ionic*, and the half of another; but because the *Arsis* and *Thesis*, (or elevation and depression) are not in the ratio of equality, but in the ratio of double, or *two to one*, as in what musicians call triple time. This name therefore has rather reference to the rhythm, than to the measure.

Προσειπε δ' Ο | ρεσσα. *Or.* 1438. may be rather called an *Ionic*, than an *Iambic Penthemimeris*; on the contrary,

Διαιμον ο | νυχα. *Hec.* 656. is more properly an *Iambic Penthemimer*, or a *Pæonian Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, than an *Ionic*.

3. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hepththemimeris*.

Η Παλλαδος | εν πολει. *Hec.* 466. In this measure, the first syllable is indifferent; but the close is *Trochaic*, i. e. the foot preceding the last is a *Trochee*, and the last syllable is long. *Sch. on Hephest.*

Thus, Αει πυκι | ναις θεοσοις. *Soph. Aj.* 1226.

Telesilla, a Lyric poetess of *Argos*, according to *Scaliger*, used this kind of verse with a *Cæsura*.

Some give another mode of measuring such verses.

Των | ηλιβα | των θεωνων. *Acatalectic.*

Τοι | ωδ' ὕμε | ναιω. *Catalectic.*

It may rather be said perhaps, in verses so constituted, no licence is permitted in the last syllables, except in the *Catalectic* close.

Ουτε γαρ ο | ταν Κρισαν. *Soph. El.* 181. A *Pæon*

primus, instead of an *Ionic*, or rather an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; as,

Ἰδὰς ὄρος | ἰερόν. *Eur. Or.* 1383, or it may be an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic* and *Choreus*, instead of a *Trochee*.

Παργασὸς κατ | ἐνασθῆν. *Eur. Ph.* 215. An *Antisphastic Dimeter Catalectic*, rather than an *Ionic* verse.

Πολέως ἀφα | νισσειεν. *Ib.* 1048. Here *εως* may be a *Synizesis*; but the verse is still impure; and the more so on account of an *Amphibrach* for a *Cretic*. It may rather be called a *Pæonic Dimeter Acatalectic*, and in the *Antistrophe*, a *Cretic* for a *Pæon*. For, ἀφα | νισσειεν is inadmissible among the *Attic* writers.

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Δαφναῖ' ἰε | ρος προσισχε. *Hec.* 459. B. ἀνεσχε.

ΠαρθENOIS | θηβαιAIOIS. *Eur. Ph.* 659.

Γαίαν ἄ νιν | ευηλIOIS. *Antistrophe* 679. In the Bodleian manuscript, ευηλIOIS; a *Ditrocheus*, or double *Trochee*, or an *Epitritus quartus*—or ευηλησι according to *Barnes*. Hence it becomes an *Antisphastic*. See *Antisphastic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

ΗΙOIS | αρματευσας. *Or.* 995. more properly an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*. On the contrary,

Δι ἁίματος | 8 προλειπει. *Ib.* 815.

Δεδυκε μεν | ἁ σελανα. *Hephæst.*

Τον δ' εν Δανα | ἰδων πολει. *Or.* 1249-50. *Barnes*.

Τλαμων τι γαρ | εδει μ' οραν. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1355.
are by some called *Antisphastic Dimeter Catalectic*;

by others, *Iambic Hephthemimer*; and by *Morell*, *Ionics*, κατ' αντιπαθειαν, or *Ephionics*.

Καδμος εμο | λε τανδε γαν. *Eur. Ph.* 641.

Ιω Νεμε | σις και Διος. *Ib.* 189.

Αιεν σκοτι | α κρυπτεται. *Ib.* 348. These may also be called *Ephionics*. B. αιεν αιαγματων.

Οινανθας ι | εισα βοτρυν. *Ib.* 238. called by some a *Trochaic*. It may be called an *Antispastic*, composed of *Ephitrites*, first and second; or rather it is an *Ephichoriambic*.

Ιαχατ' ην ο | μοιος οτε. *Ib.* 1047. B. ομοιος, Οποτε.

Ορμησας' επ | εργον οθεν. *Antistr.* 1071, rather an impure *Antispastic*.

Θρηκης λογχο | φορον ενοπλον. *Hec.* 1089. Of this verse there are various opinions. *Morell* considers it an *Antispastic*. It may be considered as composed of an *Ephitritus* and *Ditrochæus*, the first of the *Ditrochæus* resolved.

Εν δαιδαλε | αις ποικιλλυσ'. *Hec.* 470. B. Δαιδα-
λαισι. On account of the double *Spondee*, this verse cannot be reckoned pure. It is rather a *Hypercatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic*, a *Molossus*, i. e. the short syllables of the *Ionic* contracted, and a syllable over. It might perhaps be read,

Εν δαιδαλε | αισι ποικι—

λλυσ' ανθοκρο | κοισι πηναις.

And in the *Antistrophe*,

Αργειος' ε | γω δε ζεινα—479-80.

Ταδ' εν χθονι | δη κεκλημαι, which are only not pure *Ionics*.

Ελκεῖς μακρο | πέν ζων. *Ph.* 1531. So;

Τις την υδρι | αν υμων. *Hephæst.* is called a *Clio-machian*. It is to be remarked, however, that a *Molossus* rarely enters into the composition of an *Ionic* verse, and that only in the even places; that four or five long syllables may not come together.

In *scenam missus tanto cum pondere versus.* *Hor.*
A. P.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Νυν δ' ἄτος α | νείται συγε | ρω. *Soph. Aj.* 1232.

Κλωθα ελε | φαντι φαιδι | μον. *Pind. Olym. α.* l. 41.

These following are not pure.

Συν Δηλεα | σιν τε κεραι | σιν. *Hec.* 462.

Μοσχος ἄδα | μασον πεσημα. *Ph.* 643. More properly a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Πρ ποτε κε | ραυνοι Διος | η. *Soph. El.* 825.

Επωδικος. *Schol.*

An *Epichoriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; (the second of the *Epitrite* resolved,) or it may be a *Glyconic*.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Praxilleian.*)

Ουδας θανα | τρ στυφνον α | ηδες. *Scal.* pure.

Οικτραν βιο | ταν εχθσαν | οικοις. *Eur. Hec.* 457.*

Πληρης μεν ε | φαινετ' ἄ σε | λανα. *Hephæst.*

* Αλκαν Αρε | α τε, τον μα | λερον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 199.

In the second place, the *Schol.* makes the foot a *Pæon tertius*; more properly a *Ditrochæus*: for the *Attic* accusative in α, is long; as in *Ετεοκλεα*. *Eur. Ph.* 1258.

—ω καταρα | τοι ποι και με | φυγα. *Hec.* 1064.—

Either an *Antispastic*, of a *Pæon* first, &c. *Schol.* but the penult in *αρατος* is long, see *Soph. An.* 984. *Oed.*

T. 1363. It may therefore be a *Choriambic*; or rather an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Τυφλὰ ποδὸς | ἐξαγαγες | εἰς φῶς. Eur. Ph. 1535.

B. ὁποτε τῆς. Ὅποτε τῆς | χρυσεᾶς ἐρις | ἀγνός. Ib.
Or. 810—σεᾶς *Synizesis*.

Ἀλυσέσι | χρυσεᾶς φέρο | μέναν. v. 982. an *Ephionic*.

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

B. ἀνᾷξε. Αἰεὶ κατε | χῶν ἀνῆξε | μέν ξίφους. Eur.
Ph. 343.*

Πολλοὶ μὲν ᾶ | νοίας θέρα | ποντὲς τοί. Scal.

* βαλοῖμ χρο | νῶ φυγαδὰ | μέλεον. Ph. 170.

The ancient editions had βαλλοίμι to satisfy the measure. βαλλοίμι renders it a more pure *Ionic*; but βαλοίμι will rather give a *Pæonic*.

B. ὀρνιθογονῶ. Διὰ το τὰς | ὀρνι θογο | νον ὄμμα. Or.
1387. *Ephionic*; or it may be an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, and *Base*; or of a *Trochaic Base*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

Λεπτὰ δὸνα | κοῶ φιλα | φωνεῖ μοί. v. 146.

As a *Ditrochaus* is in a manner of equal time with an *Ionic*; so is a *Cretic* with an *Antibacchius*. The verse therefore is rightly denominated a *Trimeter Catalectic*; but it is an *Ephionic*, on account of the double *Iambus*.

Thus: Καὶ τοὶ γένε | α τιμῖος | ὦ παι παι. Soph.
An. 961.

This verse is called by the *Schol.* a *Catalectic*; but ὦ παι παι may be considered an *Antibacchius*, on account of the common syllable, rather than a *Molossus*. Or it may be an *Anapaestic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Ζεὺς ὅς ἐφο | ρα πάντα καὶ κρατύνει. *Soph. El.* 176.

An *Ephionic* or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Æolic*.)

Κρησσαι νυ πο | θ' ᾠδ' ἐμμελε | ὡς ποδέσσιν.

Ὀρχευνθ' ἅπα | λοις ἀμφ' ἐρο | εντα βαμον. *Hephæst.*

Τοι βῶλ' ἔτερ | ε γὰρ Ἀρχα | δεσσι λῶβα. *Ib. Arn.*

Many of this species are found impure, particularly in *Eurip. Orest.*

9. A TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Ματερ τερε | νων χαιρε με | λων Καλλιοπης. *Scal.*

10. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*A Sæ-tadic*.)

Ὁ σκληρός α | νδρ σκαια νο | ει δυσμορός | ανηρ. *Ib.*

Ἡρην ποτε | φασιν Δια | τον τερπικε | ραννον. *Hephæst.*

11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Παι φραζέο | πως δῶρα βι | ε ζευς εδι | δω λαβρε.

*Scal.**

* Ἐν Οὐλυμπι | ἀδι νικων | Ἰλα φερε | τω χαριν. *Pind.*

Ol. 10. 21. *Sch.*

But contrary *Ionics* are not wont to be so connected. It may be therefore an *Asynartete*.

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sæphhic, Ionic*.)

Ζημία μο | ρος των αχα | λινων σομα | των ακριβης.

Scal.

These are pure or legitimate *Ionics*; but the impure claim so much licence, that they admit all these feet; an *Anapest*, and a *Pyrrich*, with the first resolved,

— | τα πελασγον ε | —Or. 1247.—

a *Dactyl* and a *Pyrrich*, with the second resolved;

Καδμος εμολε | —Ph. 641.—

a *Molossus*, with the short vowels contracted; as,

— | παν ζωαι. Ib. 1531.—

a second *Paon*;

Προσειπε δ' ο | —Or. 1438. Μυκηνιδες | —Ib. 1246.—

a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrich*, by resolving the second of the *Paon*.

Ετερα δ' ετε | ροις αμειβε | ται. Ib. 977. Rather than an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; unless in the *Strophe*, the pronunciation be ετρα or ετροις;

and then, according as you have contracted either the first or middle final syllables, all are *Paons*.

1. *P.* Ηιοσιν—Ib. 995. 2. *P.* above; 3. *P.* προλιπσα | —Alc. 396. 4. *P.* Οπατε της | —Or. 810. B. omits της;

a *Tribrachys* and a *Trochee*, by resolving the first of the *Ditrochaus*.

Φοβος εχει με—Ib. 1255.—

a *Trochee* and *Tribrachys*, by resolving the third.

Πυροφορα δο | μων εχρησε. Ph. 647; an *Antisphastic Glyconic*; or more properly perhaps a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

To which will correspond the *Antithetic* or opposite verse, if you place the article before κρᾶτα.

Καδμος ωλεσε | μαρμαρω, το

Κρᾶτα.—line 667.—

or it may be a *Catalectic*, by reading in the *Strophe*, Πυροφορ' εχρησ | εν δομων.—

a *Ditribrachys* by resolving all.

Αφιλα περ αφι | λοις. *Soph. Aj.* 624. which may be also an *Iambic* or *Trochaic Penthemim*;

and *Ionics*, κατ' αντιπαθειαν, or *Epionics*, are joined to *Iambic*, *Dipodia**, to *Choriambics*,† and to all the *Epitrites*.‡

* λεπτ8 δονα | κο8, ω φιλα | —*Eur. Or.* 146.

† Καλλιπλοκα | μω 9' Ελενα | —*Pind. Ol.* 3, 2. *Prosodiac*. See afterwards.

‡ 1. *Epitr.*— | δος Αργειων—*Or.* 1247.

2. *Epitr.*— | σιν τε κ8ραι | —*Hec.* 462.

3. *Epitr.*— | μα8ον πεσημ | —*Ph.* 643.

4. *Epitr.*— | Θρηκης λογχο | —*Hec.* 1088-9.

THE IONIC A MINORE.

The lesser *Ionic*, if pure, instead of a double *Trochee*, or *Ditrocheus*, chooses a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Ερα τω δευ8 | ο. *Scal.*

2. A DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Επι τανδ' ε8σ | υθει8. *Hec.* 1082.

Less pure verses of this description, are the following.

Εν οπλοῖς ὀρμ | ἦσας. Or. 1289. B. ἐνοπλος.

Τοῖς δ' ἐς ἀργυστ | αταν.

Μηχαναν ἐμπλ | ἐκείν. Ib. 1422.

These may be rather called *Cretics*, or *Pæonics*: as also the following, Παιδα τὴν Τυνδ | ἀριδ' ὁ—which may be also called a *Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. Thus,

Οἷς γὰρ ἀνθε | ὀθεν. Soph. An. 591, or a *Trichaic Penthemimer*.

3. A DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*. (*Timocratican*.)

Ἐλατος ἀκρ | ὀκομοῖς. Ph. 1517.

Σικελὸς κομψ | ὅς ἀνῆρ.

Ποτὶ τὰν ματ | ἐρ' ἐφα. Hephæst.

Scaliger joins these two verses. See afterwards *Dipenthemimer*.

The following are impure,

Ποθὸν ἀμφι | δακρυτον. Ph. 332.

Μεγὰς ἐν τστ | οῖς θεός. Soph. Oed. T. 890.

Οἶον ἐργὸν | τελεσας. Eur. Or. 832. An *Epionic*. Soph. Aj. 1218. or it may be an *Ithyphallie*.

Ἀγαμεμνονεῖος παῖς. Or. 836. An *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; but if we read Ἀγαμεμνονίος, it may be an *Anaphæstic Penthemimeris*:

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Μελεὰ παιδ' | ὅς ἐνδίκῳις. Eur. Supp. 972, pure; so,

Ροδῖνοισι ε | ἐφανίσκοις. Anac. 5, 15.

Τὰ τοῖς ἐμοῖς | ἰ τυράννοις. Soph. Oed. T. 1114. or it may be an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*. Schol.

The following are less pure.

Στονα χησι | τε και γοοις. Or. 204, rather than an *Anapaest*.

Ιονιον | κατα ποντον. Ph. 216, with the first syllable short, as the *Scholiast* rightly notices, composed of two *Pæons*; since in *Dimeters*, the last syllable is not common. Thus,

Ζαθεα τ' αντ | ρα δρακοντος. Ib. 239, or a *Pæonic*. But if the first be long, it is a *Prosodiac*, (*Dimeter Acatalectic*), as *Valc.* observes. If ελατα be added, from the following verse, as *Heath* does, it becomes a *Prosodiac Trimeter Brachycatalectic*; to which the twin verse, 228, will correspond well; if we read with the old editions—χρυσο | τευκτοις; or it may be *Catalectic*, with the defect of only one syllable.

Τυριος ω | τετρασκελης. Ib. 642. Rather a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*. Thus,

Πολυελικτ | ον αδοναν. Ib. 319.

Ουρειαι τε | σκοπιαι θεων. Ib. 240; θεων being a *Synizesis*. And instead of the *Dispondaus Octasemus*, which is not admissible in these places, it might be called a fourth *Epitrite*. But it is more properly an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*.

Ιδ' ο Θρηκων | Σαλμαδητσος. Soph. An. 981.

An *Epionic*, on account of the *Ditrocheus*, or double *Trochee*.

χωρει περι | βρυχιοισι. Ib. 343.

An *Ionic a minore*, of an *Ionic* and *Ditrochee*, according to the *Scholiast*.

But, if so measured, it becomes a legitimate *Ionic*

a *major*; to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse, by no means corresponds. Σπειραισι δικτ | υοκλωσσις. But the first syllable in βρυχιοις from the second aorist of βρυχω, is shortened by *Hom. Apoll.* and *Æsch.* It may be therefore an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*, and then all will be right.

Ανα ταν ευρ | ωδη Τροϊαν. *Ib. Aj.* 1209.

But the member of the *Antistrophe* is by no means like this: for it is composed of a *Ditrochæus*, and a *Dijambus*, says the *Scholiast*;

Ω πονοι προ | γονοι πονων. viz. a *Periodic*.

But the *Doric* ταν, and the diphthong in Τροϊαν before a vowel being short, it becomes a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse will well correspond.

Θιασω τερπ | ομαι κερων. *Anac.* 39, 23. B. θιασω γεγηθα.

Απαλην παιδ | α κατεχαν. *Ib.* 66-7. B. κατεχειν.

Μεροπων δε | φυλα παντα. *Ib.* 3, 4. an *Ephionic*; thus,

Βρεφος ειμι | μη φοβησαι. *Ib.* 11. ανακλωμενος; or it may be, with the preceding, an *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

N. B. The *Pæon tertius*, unless in case of an ανακλασις, is never substituted for an *Ionic*. See *Παυω* on *Pindar. Ol.* 9. 39.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θανατς σς | αναμνησθητ | ι. *Scal.*

Μονα δ' αιων | α. διαξςσ | α. *Eurip. Ph.* 1521.

The following are less pure.

Ελενας ε | πι λεκτρα, ταν | καλλ—*Eur. Hec.* 635.

Rather than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

Ε', ε ως γαυε | ος, ως φοβε | ρος. *Ph.* 128.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic; ε, ε', extraversum; i. e. considered as not belonging to the verse.

Τυριον οιδ | μα λιπσο', ε | βαν. *Ib.* 210.

More properly an *Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic*; (the second of the *Antispast* being resolved) to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse very well corresponds (v. 222,) provided—λεως be a *Synizesis*. So,

Προσειδον αμφ | ιβαλε μας | ον. *Ib.* 313, or they may be *Periodic* verses. Β. αμφιβαλλε.

Ιν' εν θρονοις | αναβοασ | ω. *Or.* 984.

Ακασαιο | τυφλον Αλι | ε. *Hec.* 1067. An *Ephionic*; or it may be a *Pæonic*.

Εκληρον, στ' | επινυμφιδι | ος. *Soph. An.* 826. The last of the *Ionic* being resolved.

Τε κικλησκω, | τατδ' επωνυ | μον. *Oed. T.* 219; an *Ephionic*.

So, Τανδ' ετοιμαν | οδον εκ ε | τι. *An.* 891; or an *Acatalectic*, the last syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κυπρι ματερ | μαλερων φροντ | ιδαν. *Scal.*

Διδιφρευτ | ε Μυρτιλκ | φονον. *Eur. Or.* 991.

Ομαυλος· ων | υπερ ω χευσ | εα. *Soph. Oed. T.* 197.*

* Or this verse may be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; ε̄α, *Synizesis*.

The following verses are not pure.

B. μονοματῶρ. Μονοματε | ρος ὀδυρμοῖς | ἔμοις. *Ph.* 1518; or an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Πλοκαμὼν, σκι | αἶζων δερᾶν | ἐμᾶν. *Ib.* 316.

Εὐθεν φονῶ | φονὸς ἔξα | μοι βῶν. *Or.* 814; an *Ephionic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

So, Φυσις ἀνέ | ρων ἐτικτεν | ἑδε. *Soph. Oed. T.* 888.

B. εἰς αὐδᾶν ποτ.—Τίνα θροεῖς | λόγον συ ποτν | ἰα. *Eur. Or.* 1248; or *Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

So, Ἐπι φονῶ | χαμαιπέτει | ματρὸς. *Ib.* 1491.

Περί δ' ὤλε | νας δερὰ φίλτ | ατα. *Ph.* 169. *Ephionic*.

Also, Ἐπὶ δαρι | καὶ φονῶ καὶ | ἐμᾶν. *Hec.* 647. *Ανακλωμενῶς*.

So, Τελεσᾶν τα | φοινιαῖσι | χερσὶ. *Soph. Oed. T.* 474; or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

B. νιφοβολοῖο. Ἰν' ὑπο δαίρ | ασι νιφο | βολοῖς. *Eur. Ph.* 214.

Either a *Pæonic*, (rather than an *Anapestic Hephthemimeris*); but that it may correspond with its twin brother, it should be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; either by resolving the last of the *Ionic*, (εἰσι νιφοβο) or by pronouncing νιφο | βολοῖς rapidly, as νιφοβλῆς, unless in the *Antistrophe* we may prefix the article τῆς or τῆ to Δαίρ.

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Χεῖ μοι νεκτ | ἀρ' ἀνυδρον | μελικόν. *Scal.*

The following verses are impure.

B. ἄρειαν. Δαίτ' ἀνήμε | ρον ἄρειαν τ' | ἐκβολᾶν. *Hec.* 1078. *Ephionic*.

So, Χρονία γὰρ | πεσὼν ὁδ' εὐν | ἀζεται. *Or.* 152;
and,

Λυκεῖ ἀναξ | τὰ τε σὰ χρυσ | οστροφῶν. *Soph.* *Oed.*
T. 212.

Φυγὰς ἀποσ | αλεῖς ὁμαιμ | ε' λῶβα. *Eur.* *Ph.* 323;
rather *Acatalectic*, if you call the last foot a *Molos-*
sus: but a vowel follows, if the last syllable were
not otherwise common.

So: Βαρυαλγῆτ' | ἐμοὶ δ' ἀχος | ἔσακε. *Soph.* *Aj.*
200.

Εἶχε δ' ἀλλῇ | τὰδ' ἀλλὰ δ' ἐπ' | ἀλλοις. *An.* 142.
This the *Schol.* calls *Catalectic*; but others suppose
that cannot be, unless we should read εἶχε δ' ἀλλῇ τα-
μεν ἀλλὰ | δ' ἐπ' ἀλλοις; but in that case they dispose
the verse otherwise, τὰ μεν ἀλλὰ | τὰ δ' ἐπ' ἀλλοις;
τὰ μεν ἀλλ | δ' ἐπ' ἀλλοις, in the old editions; hence
Johnson has in his edition, τὰδ' ἀλλὰ δ' ἐπ' ἀλλοις;
and also Burton. Thus it will be an *Antispastic*
Trimeter Brachycatalectic; or rather a *Cretic*, or
Pæonic Trimeter Hypercatalectic, to which the *An-*
tithetic or contrasted verse corresponds; ἑῶν *Syni-*
zesis.

Διδυμὰς ἂ | λος τ', ἀκταὶ βοσπ | αῖραι. *Ib.* 980.

The *Dispondee* is not pleasing. It may be an *An-*
tispastic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, with the third
of the *Epitrites*, (the first syllable being resolved)
and the fourth *Epitrite*, with an *Iambus*; or, rather
an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic* base, and a *Dactylic*
Penthemimeris.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Γλυκοφορμιγγ | ες ὕμνοι Λεσβ | ἰδος αὐρας. *Scal.*

Προς ἐμε γὰρ | κακῶν ἔμο | λε τῶν δ' ἄχῃ. *Eur. Ph.*
357.

Ἐκρατησας | τς παντ' ἐνδαιμ | ονος ὀλβς. *Soph. Oed.*
T. 1220; rather an *Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or a *Dipenthemim*.

Θανατῶν δ' ἐ | μα χωρὰ πυργ | ος ἀνεσας. *Ib. 1223*;
or, an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and an *Adonic*, or with an *Anapaestic base*.
Anacreon in the sweetest numbers writes,

Ἀπο μοι θα | νειν γενοίτ' & | γὰρ ἀν ἄλλῃ.

Λυσίς ἐκ πο | νῶν γενοίτ' & | δαμα τῶνδε. *Frag.*

Where in the last place there is an *Ionic*, the rest as you please. *Scal. Barnes* measures those two lines otherwise; dividing them into four verses.

9. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Τι λέγεις θυμ | ε; ἔγωγ'; ἐὺς | ἐν ἁλίτρον | θεός,
Scal.

Μεγαλῶ δ' ἦντε μ' ἔρως ἐ | κοψεν ὥστε | χαλκευς.

Πελεκεί, χεῖμερι δ' ἐ | λισσεν ἐν χα | ραδρα. *Hephæst.*
Baxter, Mattaire and Barnes, measure these in four verses.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Παφία φειδ' | εο δεσποιν | α γεροντεῖς. *Scal.*

11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Phæcian.*)

Θεραπευῶν | φυγαῖ αὐλᾶν | φυγαῖ ἐς | δεκακίς. *Ib.*

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian.*)

Κακοδαιμῶν | κακοπραγμῶν | κακοπαιγμῶν | κακοπεισ-
μῶν. *Ib.*

Εμε δειλαν | εμε πασαν | κακοταταν | πεδεχοισαν. *He-
phæst.*

These are pure or legitimate; but almost all the impure verses admit* the same feet, with the impure greater *Ionics*; as the *Epionics* also admit *Ditrochæi*. We may observe only that the *Molossus* is placed at the end, or in the even places of the greater *Ionic* measure; but that in the lesser *Ionic*, that foot is put at the beginning, or in the uneven places; and that the greater *Ionic* measure very rarely terminates in an *Ionic* foot.

* In this verse, a *Pæon primus* is very seldom found.

The second *Pæon* is found *Phæniss.* 128, 210. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

The third *Pæon*, *Hecuba*, 635. 1067. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

The fourth *Pæon*, *Or.* 1248, *Ph.* 214. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Epitrit. 1, *Or.* 984. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Epitr. 2, *Soph. Oed. T.* 665. *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and *Or.* 832. *Catalectic.*

Epitr. 3, *Or.* 814. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Epitr. 4, *Ph.* 221. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Note. When the verse is to be examined or tested, not by the number of feet, but by the space of the times; the diminution of time in the first *Dipodia* may be made up from the following: as, when a third *Pæon* is used, and a *Ditrochæus Heptasemus*, or second *Epitrite* follows the last short syllable. This communion, or connection, the musicians call *ανακλασις*; and when such verses occur, they are called *ανακλωμενα*; as,

Μεσσυνηκτι | οισ ποδ' ὥραις. *Anac.* 3.

| κατεδυν ε' | ρωτα φευγων. *Hephæst.*

Or, these may be *Iambic Hephthemimer*. *Soph. El.* 1073.

N. B. The measure is termed *ανακλωμενον*; because in it, the deficient time in one foot is reflected, and compensated in the following foot. *Schol. on Hephæst.*

The *Galliambic* verse, according to *Victorinus*, is formed by resolving the long syllables of the *Tetrameter Catalectic*. This verse is called by some, as he observes, *Metroiacan* or *Eacchiacon*.

Verses composed in this manner are very sweet.

χαλεπῶς εἰ | ρῶς βαδίζοντ' | ἐκελευσε | συντρεχειν.

The *Galliambics* of *Hephæstion*, are very different from this;

Γαλλαι μὴ | τρὸς ὀρεινῆς | φιλοθυροὶ | δρομαῖες.

Γαλλαῖς μὴ | τρὸς ὀρεινῆς | φιλοθηροὶ | δρομασιν. *Scal.*

Which may more properly be called an *Antispastic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, or an *Asynartete*, of an *Anapæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and a *Penthemimeris*.

CHORIAMBIC VERSE.

The principal foot in this verse is a *Choriambus*, whence it takes its name. It properly ends in a *Dactyl* or *Cretic*; and sometimes by resolving the first syllable of the *Trochee* into two short syllables, it admits a *Tribrachys*; very rarely a *Molossus*.

1. MONOMETER.

Ω μοι ἐγὼ. *Eur. Hec.* 1056.

2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Τανδε γυναικ | ων. *Hec.* 1070.

An *Adonic*, or *Dactylic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*.)

Αλιος αυγ | αζει. *Hecuba* 637 ; which is a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic*.

Ειδε μοι ομ | ματαν. *Hec.* 1066.

Αμφιπολοι | φρυγες. *Or.* 1417.

Εντροφος αμ | ερα. *Soph.* *Aj.* 628.

—θων, η νοσων | ματαν. *Antistrophe* 642.

Where instead of a *Choriambus*, there is a third *Epitrite*.

Perhaps in the time of *Sophocles*, when the *Ionic* letter η had not yet been received at *Athens*, the common vowel, which represented both the long and short sound, was pronounced so weakly, that the last example might be counted a *Choriambus*.

If the *Doric* α was put for η, as μα for μη, or ματαν η νοσων; otherwise, if we read in the *Strophe*, Εντροφος εν αμ | ερα, or εν αμερα | τροφος, then we should find no more difficulty, and should have twin verses; viz. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*.

Πορθμον αιξ | ω ταλας. *Hec.* 1106.

Πε φαεθων | Αλιος. *Soph.* *El.* 826.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Φοιταλες | φευ μοχθων. *Or.* 327.

Δεινων πονων | ως ποντα. *Antistrophe* 343.

Perhaps *Acatalect*: for a *Molossus* is a foot of equal time with a *Choriambus*. But here also an *Epitrit*. 3, is opposed to a *Choriambus*, unless the second syllable in *φοιταλεος* from *φοιταω*, and before a liquid, be made long; then it would be an *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic*, on account of the common syllable, or rather an *Antispastic*, to which the *Antithetic*, or contrasted verse corresponds.

χρυσεο κυκλ | ον φεγγος. *Ph.* 181.

More rightly a *Dactylic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ηξει δε και | πολυπας. *Soph. Elect.* 490.

A third *Epitrite* as above, or more properly an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

—των υδατων | πατερα. *Hec.* 450.

Μηποτε μη | ποτε τανδ'. *Ph.* 198. These may be called *Dactylic Penthemim*.

Ως ατρεμαι | α κεντρα. *Ph.* 182; or, *Iambic Hephthemim*.

The verse closes very sweetly with a *Bacchius*.

Ανθοκοκοισ | ι πηναις. *Hec.* 471, which is by *Scal.* called an *Aristophanian*, and by *Diomede*, an *Archilochian*.

5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Αμφι κλαδοις | εζομενα. *Ph.* 1517-18.

Νιφοβολου τ' | ορος ιερον. *Ib.* 241.

Χρυσοφαενν | ων πτερυγων. *Anac.* 173. S.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic*.

Ο μεγας ολβος, | α τ' αρετα. *Or.* 805.

Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Γηραιω πο | δι τρομεραν. *Ph.* 310. Β. γηρα τρομεραν; or, *Anapaestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*: but the first may be considered to be a *Ditrochæus*, rather than an *Epitrit.* 4, unless, as *Heath* suggests, the old reading be retained, Γηρα τρομεραν. An *Anapaestic base*, or *Ionic Penthemim.*

Ουδεν ἔλλειπ | ει γενεας. *Soph. An.* 593. either a *Trochaic Stesichorean.*

Ως πρεπει μα | τρι μακαρια. *Eur. Ph.* 348; the first syllable of the *Choriambic* being resolved.

Χρυσεοπηνητ | ων φαρων. *Or.* 838; or, more properly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Dactylic Hephthemim.*

Τον λευκασπιν | Αργοθεν πρην. *Soph. An.* 107.

Πευκαενθ' Ηφ | αισον ἔλειν. *Antistr.* 125.

The *Schol.* had probably read Αργοθε πρην, as he calls it a *Choriambus*; yet it will not correspond with the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse, unless δ' be prefixed, as the sense seems to require. This also may with more propriety be called a *Dactylic Hephthemim.*

Β. κυκνοπτερ. Κυκνοπτερον | καλλοσυνας. *Or.* 1394; unless the second in κυκνοπτερον be shortened.

Β. αλαλαισι δ' ἄιεν. Συν αλαλαγαις | δ' αιαγματων. *Ph.* 337.

—δ' ἄιεν αιαγματων the old reading, which some critics retain. Whence it becomes a *Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, and the following Σκοτια κρυ-πτ | εται, an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Αελις | σεληνια. *Ph.* 180.

Ω Διος ἐρν | ος Ἀρτεμι. *Ib.* 199.

Χορος γενοιμ | αν αφοβος. *Ib.* 243; either an *Iambic Hephthemim*.—γενοιμ' αν—*Vossius*, χορως; and in the preceding verse, *Heath* has ειλισσειν' ὅπ' λειπτην | ἡ δυτατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, perhaps it should be λεπτος. See afterwards *Antisphastic*.

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Οφελε προτερον | αιθερα δυν | αι. *Soph. Aj.* 1211.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Θεων χοροποι | αναξ ὅπως | μοι. *Soph. Aj.* 707.

Ωμοι φοβ' | μαι το προσερπ | ον. *Ib.* 227; rather than *Periodics*.

Αλλ' αλαστο | ρος τις ὄϊς | υς. *Eur. Hec.* 949.

A *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*; or rather with the *Schol.* an *Epichoriambic*. But the first foot may be called a *Ditrochæus* rather than an *Epitrit*. 4.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πολιον ἀφανες | ἀιθερος εἶδ | ωλον. *Eur. Ph.* 1569

B. αιθερος αφανες.

Mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Ος δορι Θηβ | αιας Μυκην | αισι. *Ph.* 194.

Μητε πατρω | ον ἰκοιτ' ἐς | οἶκον. *Hec.* 952;

or, an *Asynartete*, of a *Trochaic* and *Iambic Penthemimeris*. Το πτανον μεν | διωγμα των | πωλων. *Or.* 989. More properly an *Asynartete* of an *Anapaestic* base, and *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. *Barnes* in the last verse omits των.

Ω ποτνια χρ | υσειος | ευχε. *Ph.* 198.

Πικρον δ' ομμα | των θαλαμη | πολων. *Æsch. S. T.*

Ιλιαδας | αι με διωλ | εσεν. *Eur. Hec.* 1062. *Prosodiac.*

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Ουδε μενοντ | ων σθενος 8δ | ε τροφαι. *Hephæst.*

Mixed, and *Epichoriambic*.

Δη ποτε ταν | Ιλιαδα σκ | οπιαν. *Hec.* 930. B. Ιλιαδος ; or, an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Ποσειδωνι | οis Αμυμων | ιοισι, most properly an *Antispaestic*. *Ph.* 197. *Valc.* B. Αμυμωνειοis υιασι.

Οιμοι ξυμφο | ρας βαρυποτμ | ατατας. *Ph.* 1354.

Βοσρυχαν τε | κυανοχρωτ | α χαιτας. *Ib.* 315.

Either an *Ionic a minore*, according to the *Scholiast* ; or, an *Epionic* ; or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, on account of the common syllable.

Ταναον αιθ | ερ' αμπαλλεσθ' | αιματος. *Or.* 322, of a *Choriambus*, &c. *Schol.* But as the first syllable in *ταναος*, is perhaps never long, it may be an impure *Antispaestic*.

A *Trimeter Catalectic* is no where to be found ; but a pretty sweet *Epichoriambic Trimeter* may ; which is also called *Eupholidæan*.

Παλαι παλαι | ας απο συμφ | ορας δομων. *Or.* 309. or, it may be an *Asynartete* of an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

9. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Φοιβε πατερ | χαιρε διδ8 | αγλαφων | ον βιον. *Scal.*

Αι Κυθερει | ας επιπνειτ' | οργια λευκ | ωλεν8. *Hephæst.*

These are pure ; but impure, or mixed, admit almost all kinds of feet ; as a *Ditrochæus*, a *Pæon pri-*

mus, an *Epitrit. tertius*, and other feet, both *Pæons* and *Epitrites*; and by antipathy, a *Dijambus* and *Antispast*; that, as there are *Epionics*, there may be also *Epichoriambs*. These gracefully end in an *Amphibrachys* or *Bacchius*. See observations on *Dimeter Catalectic* or *Hephthemimeris*.

10. DIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian.*)

Εν ροβίοις | φορεῖται. *Æsch. S. T.* 364. *Sch.* ροδίοις.
Α μανία | τυραννῶ. *Scal.*

11. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Μετογενής, Μεσοπατὴρ Ὀμηρος. *Anac.* 151.

Αγῶις ὦ κλυ | τὰ θεράποντ | α Λατοί. (*Pindaric*)
Hephæst.

12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Εκ ποταμῶ | πανερχομαι | πάντα φέρω | α λαμπρά.
Anac. 88.

This verse is also called *Callimachian*, and is the sweetest of all.

Δεῦτε νῦν ἀβρ | αὶ χάριτες | καλλίχομοι | τε Μοῖσαι.
Hephæst.

Ἀναπέτομαι | δὴ πρὸς Ὀλυμπ | ον πτερύγεσσ | ι κούραις.
Anac. 87.

There are also *Pentameter Catalectics*, which take the same close.

Δαίμονες εὐ | υμνοτάτοι | Φοῖβε τε καὶ | Ζεὺ διδύμων
| γενάρχαι. *Hephæst*; and *Hexameters*:

Καινογράφης | συνθεσεως | τῆς Φιλίχῃ | Γραμματικὸν |
δῶρα φέρω | πρὸς ὑμᾶς. *Ib.*

This *Philicus* however, according to *Scaliger*, was not the first who used this kind of verse. It was

used by *Simmias* the *Rhodian* before him, in those poems, which were entitled *πελεκυν* and *πτερυγας*.

ANTISPASTIC VERSE.

The pure *Antispastic* verse consists solely of *Antispasts* and *Iambuses*; ending, if it be not an *Acatalectic* verse, in portions of these feet; and legitimate verses do not even reject the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*: this verse however, avoids concluding with its own feet. Such a conclusion of the verse, is extremely harsh and rough.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Dochmaic*.)

Ιδὲ πείθο | μαι. *Eur. Or.* 144.

Ιδαια μι | μνω. *Soph. Aj.* 606.

2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Βολαις ᾗ | λισ. *Phæn.* 174.

Εμοι χρεν συμ | φοραν. *Hec.* 629.

Εἰς ἀντλον ἐμπ | ςων. *Ib.* 1025. Or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

The following are not pure.

Αμειβω κε | λευθον. *Or.* 1294. B. αμειβομεν.

Ιδαιον τε | βεταν. *Hec.* 944.

Αμερας βλε | φαρων. *Soph. Ant.* 104; or, *Trochaic Penthemimeris*. Some divide this verse otherwise, Αμερας βλε | φαρων Διεραι, an impure *Antispastic*.

Τας φιλας καρδ | ιας. *Hec.* 1027. a *Cretic*; B. omits τας. So also,

Θηβαιαν τανδ | ε γαν. *Phæn.* 1052.

Ἰω μοι μοι | πατερ. *Ph.* 1512.

Ἀναξ εἶπον | μὲν γ. *Soph. Oed. T.* 707; the twin to which is,

Οὐ τῶν πάντων | θεῶν; because the first syllable of every *Strophe* is called common. The measure would be more clear with *μα τον*; since *μα* is sometimes negative.

3. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPTHthemimeris. (*Phœrecreatian.*)

Ταλαίν' ὥς ἐ | λελίζω. *Ph.* 1516.

Πόντος γς αμφ | ι Τροίαν. *Andr.* 305.

Ψυχὴν δὲ ἐμοι | κάρωτον. *Anac.* 36. 11. or, *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

Ἀγρὰ ποντι | ας ἄγρᾳ. *Hec.* 444, or, *Anaphæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; thus,

Ἀνδρες προσχε | τε τον νῆν

Ἐξευρημα | τι καινον.

Συμπτυκτοῖς Α | ναπαιστοῖς. *Hephæst.* as also,

Φοιβᾶ δῶλα | μελαθρων. *Ph.* 213, or it is impure, as, are the following.

Θοαζων ὁ | δ' αἰθερος. *Or.* 1542.

Λυμας αντι | ποιנ' ἐμας. *Hec.* 1074.

Β. γαρ ποθον εχει. Γαρ ισχει πο | θον βορας. *Or.* 189, to which is annexed,

Θωῦξας' ἐ | βαλες ὑπνῶ. The first syllable of a *Cretic* resolved.

Δυστομβρα φευγ | ειν βελη. *Soph. An.* 365; or, it is a *Periodic Dimeter Catalectic*, to which its twin verse corresponds. Some however read otherwise; thus,

Και δυσομβρα—to which is opposed,

Χθονος θεῶν τ' ἐ | νορχων δίκαν—an *Antisphastic Dimeter Acatalectic*. In the *Strophe*, a *Ditrochæus* is rarely used instead of an *Antisphast* by the *Tragic* poets. From the variation of the *Antisphast*, sometimes also a *Pherecratic* is used, that it may answer to its *Antithetic* or contrasted verse.

Τοι δ' ἐπ' ἀμφι | βολοισιν. *Æsch. S. T.* 300, 317.

Which is properly an *Ithyphallic* verse, and to which its twin verse may be assimilated, if we only read, instead of *Και ταν*—

Ταν τε ριψο | πλον αταν—317.

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Glyconian*.)

Γεραιον πο | θα δαεμνιοις. *Ph.* 1533, pure.

Αριτον μεν | ὕδωρ ὀδε. *Pind.* 1. 1.

Ιω ποτνια—Ιω ποτνι | α παι Λατγς. *Eur. Ph.* 109.

—ναιας ἐν κρο | κω πεπλω. *Hec.* 468.

The following are not pure.

Τυριον οιδμα | λιπχσ' ἐβαν. *Ph.* 210, the second syllable of the *Antisphast* resolved.

Ιω ποτνι | α μολε προδρομος. *Ib.* 303, by resolving the second and third; thus,

Αναγετ' ἀναγε | τε κωκυτον. *Ib.* 1359.

Παλαιαν λα | βω χαρμονᾶν. *Ib.* 321.

Κλυεις ω τε | κχσα τονδε. *Ib.* 305.

B. omits εν—μιζει ἐν | φλο | γμω Κρονιδας. *Hec.* 473, a *Polyschematist*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris*; to which its twin verse corresponds; thus, Σαρκων ὄσε | ων τ' ἱμπλησθω. *Ib.* 1071, *εῶ* being a *Synizesis*; but by no means a *Trochaic*.

B. ον ἔχω—τις οἶδε. Ον δ' ἔχω δῖα | μείν ἄκ οἶδα.
Anac. 24. 4.

Μηδεν μοι και | υμιν ἔσω. *Ib.* L. 6.

Εἰως ἰμε | ρος γελωντες. *Ib.* 51. 26. B. Εἰρος

Ακτις ἄε | λισ το καλλ—

—ισον ἔπτα | πυλω φανεν. *Soph.* *An.* 100.

The verses thus divided by the *Scholiast*, are by some asserted to be pure *Glyconics*; which cannot readily be admitted, on account of the *Ditrochæus*, and are therefore called by others *Periods*, as the following :

Τινα δ' ἀνδρα κε | λαδησομεν. *Pindar.* *Ol.* 2, 3.

Some will have them to be *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; but they may with more certainty be called *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

B. λεπτην. Οπς λεπτος | ηδυτατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, an *Antispastic*; where a *Trochee* and *Iambus* follow an *Iambus* and a *Trochee*, according to others, a *Polyschematist*.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Hipponactic.*)

Τιμ' ω παρθε | νε βακτρευμα | σι. *Ph.* 1534.

Ταλαιν' ἄκ εἰ | τι σ' ἐμβατευ | σω. *Hec.* 913.

Κωπα πεμπο | μεναν ταλαιν | αν. *Ib.* 456.

Note. Και κνισση τι | να θωμῆι | σας. *Hephæst.* κνισσην. *Arn.* κνιδη vel κνιζη *Pauw* θυμηςας *Flor. ed.*

Τριποδος ἀποφα | σιν ἂν ὁ Φοιβος. *Or.* 329. The second and third of the *Antispast* being resolved, or it may be an *Iambic* verse.

These are not pure.

Ναυς οπως ποντ | ιοις πεισµασι. *Hec.* 1080.

Τιναξας δαι | µων κατεκλυ | σε. *Or.* 342, rather than an *Acatalectic*.

Τιθεµενος ἐπι | χειρα κατ' ἰ | χνος. *Hec.* 1059, or, a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*, κατ' ἰ-χνος. *Anapæst.*

Ολεις ει βλεφ | αρα κινησ | εις. *Or.* 158.

Εμοι χρεν πημ | οναν γενεσθ | αι. *Hec.* 630.

Κλυεις ω κατ' | αylan αλαιν | ων. *Ph.* 1532.

Λερναια τε | δωσειν Τρῳαιν | α. *Ib.* 195.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Praxilian.*)

Εωοισιν | ὁμοια φλε | γεθων. *Ph.* 172. B. Εωοις.

Κεραυνιον | τε πῦρ αἶθα | λοεν. *Ib.* 191.

Ταλαιναι τα | λαιναι κοραι | Φρυγων. *Hec.* 1063.

The following are impure.

Τον σον δαιμο | να τον σον ω | τλαμον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217.

Νοσιμον ναυς | ἐκινησεν | ποδα. *Eur. Hec.* 940.

Ορας ἐν πε | πλοισι κινει | δεµας. *Or.* 166.

Ερημον πα | τρων ἐλιπες | δομον. *Ph.* 322, may be either a *Catalectic*, with a *Pæonic primus* in the second place, and

Μιξοπαρθε | νον δαῖον | τερας. *Ph.* 1030; or rather an *Asynartete*, of two *Trochaic Penthemim*.

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, OR HENDECASYLLABUS. (*Phalæcian, Anacreontic, Sapphic,*) most perfect.

Θωων ακυ | αλων νεων | ὅτ' Αἰας. *Soph. Aj.* 720.

Αθυρσοι δ' ὅι | α νιν δραμοντ | ε Βακχαι. *Or.* 1492.
B. δραµοντες.

Ἡ ματροκτο | νον ἄϊμα χεῖρ | ι θεσθαι. *Ib.* 831, or,
an *Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphal-*
lic.

Ἐν θρανῷ | καλλίσον κε | λαδῆμα. *Ph.* 221.

Χαιρ' ὦ χρυσο | κερως βαβακτ | α Γαλλων. *Hephæst.*

The following are impure.

Θοιναν ἀγρι | ὦν θηρῶν τι | θεμενος. *Hec.* 1072.

Δικάζει τον | ἀγαμον | γα | μον παλαι. *Soph. Oed.*
T. 1237.

Σον ἄϊωνα | μελεον ὅς ἐπι | δωμασιν. *Phæn.* 1529.

Δινασεν ὀρμ | α μη τις παρῶν τυχοι. *Or.* 1459.

Either *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Penthemimeris*,
and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Iambic Dime-*
ter Brachycatalectic, and *Trochaic Penthemimeris*.

Δεδαίδαλμε | νοι ψευδεσι | ποικιλοῖς. *Pindar. Ol.* 1. 46.

Παν Πελαγοῖ | κον Ἀργος ἔμβ | ατευων. *Hephæst.*
Either *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or *Asy-*
nartete.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Alcaic, Alcmanic,*
Asclepiadic.)

Λαβαν τῆ ξι | φεος χρυσο | δεταν ἔχων. *Hephæst.*

Ἀλλ' ἄ μοιρι | δια τις δυ | νασις δεινα. *Soph. An.* 964.

The following are not pure.

Ἠλθες ἐκ πε | ρατων γας ἐ | λεφαντινων. *Hephæst.*

Κολπω σ' ἐδεξ | ανθ' ἄγναι χα | ριτες χρονω. *Ib.*

Τετραποδος | βασιν θηρος | ὀρεσερε. *Hec.* 1058.

Οθεν εμαν | τε λευκοχρο | α χειρομαι. *Ph.* 325.

Δακρυοεσσα | νειτα πενθ | ηρη κομαν. *Ph.* 325.

Αβραχευτον | αἰ διασον | ἐλαχετ' αν. *Or.* 319.

Φυγα δε πο | δι το χρυσε | οσανδαλον. *Ib.* 1468.

The *Antisphaest* does not admit the *Pæon secundus*. It may therefore be a *Catalectic*, *φυγηδὲ ποδι*—or, a *Brachycatalectic* by *Synæresis*. It is called less properly an *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ανυμεναι | αδ' Ἰσμηνος | ἐκηδευθη. *Ph.* 349. Either an *Ionic a majore*, *Trimeter* (*Catalectic*, according to the *Schol.*) or rather an *Acatalectic*.

9. A TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC is scarcely to be found pure, but several times with *Trochees*.

Ἐπι κρατα | τε λευκοπηχ | εἰς πτυγῆς χε | ροιν. *Ph.* 1360.

* Γυναικιοι | σιν ἐν δῶμα | σιν πιτνων βα | ρυ. *Æsch.* *Ch.* 34.

* *Sch.* βαρυ πιτνων.

9. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcaic.*)

Φερῶ διο | γενεσιν δι | δυμοῖς ἄσμα | φιλον. *Scal.*

10. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC, called also *Priapeian*, most perfect.

Λωτον λυ | ροεν δεχῆ | τρικαρτισε | Πριηπε. *Scal.*

* Τεθνακεν Κυ | θερεῖ, ἄβρος | Αδωνίς τι | κε θειμεν. *Scal. Heph.*

* This species of verse is differently varied.

Ηρῖσησα | μεν ἱτρίῃ | λεπτε μικρον | ἀποκλας.

Οἶνῃ δέξε | πιον καδον | νυν δ' ἄβρωῃς ε | ροεσσαν.

Ψαλλω πηκτι | δα τη φιλη | κωμαζων παι | δι ἄβρη. *Heph.*

Καττυπτεσθε | κοραι, και κατ | ερυκεσθε | χιτωνας.

Γλυκεια μα | τερ ε τοι δυ | ναμαι κρεκειν | τον ἴσον.

Ποθω δαμεισ | α παιδος βρα | διναν δι Αφρ | οδιταν.

Id.

The following are not pure.

Ου βεβηλος | ὦ τελεται | τῃ νειᾷ Δι | ονυσῃ.

Κἄγω δ' ἐξευ | ερεισias | ωργιασμε | νος ἦκω. *Euphorion.*

11. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Alcaic, Alcmanic.*)

Νυμφαις ταις Δι | ος ἐξ αἰγι | οχω φασι | τετυγμεναις. *Heph.*

Ἀλκμανος γλυ | κεισιν Μοισα | μελος βαπτε | δροσοισι σοις. *Ib.*

Μῶσαι ται χα | ρεισσαν με | λεων κηδευσιν ακμαν. *Scal.*

12. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Simiac.*)

Τον συγιον Με | λωνιππῃ φο | νον αἰ πατρο | φονων ἐριθ | οι. *Scal. Heph.*

A Pentameter Acatalectic, Alcaic.

Κρονιδα βα | σιληος γε | νος Αἰαν, τον | αριτον πε | δ' Αχιλλεα. *Heph.*

Impure *Antisphastics* are connected with *Ditrochees*, *Choriambics*, the second *Epitrite*, *Pæons*, and *Ionics*, by *Antipathy*. All of which admit the solution of the long syllables.

For the *Ditrocheus*, see before, *Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, *Ph.* 1040; for a *Choriambus*, see *Tetrameter Catalectic Euphorion*; *Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Hec.* 473; for *Epitrite* 2, see *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, *Hec.* 1080; for *Pæon* 1, see *Hec.* 1059; for a *Pæon* 2, see above, *Trimeter Acatalectic*; for a *Pæon* 3, *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217, *Trimeter Catalectic*; for a *Pæon* 4, *Ph.* 324, *Trimeter Acatalectic*; for an

Ionic, Or. 158, *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; for the solution of syllables, see *Ph.* 1559. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1232.

Trochees attend the *Pindaric Antispastic*, as *Iambuses* in *Phalæcian* verses.

Euripides rarely uses a *Pæon* or *Ditrocheus*; but he puts almost always an *Antispast*, or fourth *Ephitrite* in the first place; very rarely subjoining *Ionics* or *Pæons*.

OF THE PÆONIC VERSE.

Hephæstion divides this sort of verse into three kinds, *Cretic*, *Bacchic*, and *Palimbacchic*; but unnecessarily: since *Cretics* very rarely appear without *Bacchics*, or *Bacchics* without *Cretics*, or the one or the other without *Pæons*, all these feet being equal in times. All verses of this kind therefore, may be called by one name, *Pæons*. There are instances however, of verses composed of pure *Cretics*, or pure *Bacchics*. See afterwards *Pentameter*.

The law of *Pæonic* verse, is this: that by any measurement, it consists of five times. It is not however, to be hence inferred, that all the feet of five times are admissible: for a *Palimbacchius*, and its peculiar solution, viz. a *Pæon tertius* will very rarely be found, even among the *Comic* writers, who are less restrained by laws.

In this verse therefore, the following feet are admitted:

A *Cretic*, a *Bacchius*, a *Pæon primus*, by resolving the last syllable of the *Cretic*, a *Pæon quartus* by resolving the first syllable of the same foot, a *Pæon secundus* by resolving the last syllable of the *Bacchius*, a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrichius*, by resolving the two last syllables of the *Cretic*.

These feet alone constitute the *Pæonic* verse, and in whatever seat they may be placed, the verse should be acknowledged a legitimate *Pæonic*; but if other feet have intruded into any verse, unless on account of the last syllable, which is reckoned common, the verse is spurious, and to be rejected.

The ancients put *Pæons* in every place, except the last, to which station they assigned a *Cretic*, as the foot peculiarly adapted to that place. *Scal.*

The verse is most elegant, when a part of speech is completed by single feet. *Diom.*

1. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κακα κακῶν | κυρεῖ. *Eur. Hec.* 689.

Τινι μορῶ | θνησκεις. *Ib.* 695.

Πᾶ ποδ' ἐπα | ῖξας. *Ib.* 1071, or *Trochaic Penthemimeris*.

Δαίμον ὁ | νυχα. *Ib.* 656, or *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

Β. αφ'. Ετερα δ' ἐφ' ἐ | τερων. *Ib.* 688, or *Trochaic*, or *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

2. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Χαλκοδετα | τ' ἐμβολα. *Ph.* 115.

Εγενετ' ἐκ | ματερος. *Ib.* 159.

Μεταφερων | ἰδυνει. *Ph.* 184. *Scholiast*; but rather an *Acatalectic*. See afterwards.

Φαρεα πορφ | υρεα. *Or.* 1436. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, (rather *Catalectic*) or *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, according to the *Scholiast*.

3. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Υψιπτετες | εις μελαθρον. *Hec.* 1101; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Αακαινα πο | λυδακρυτος. *Ib.* 651; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Διοιχομεθ' | οιοχομεθα. *Or.* 182. *B.* διοιχομεθα.

Δρομαδες ω | πτεροτροφοι. *Ib.* 317. *B.* πτεροφοροι.

Θρηικιος | ιπποτας. *Hec.* 710; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Μεταφερων | ἰδυνει. *Ph.* 184; called by the *Schol.* less properly *Catalectic*.

Μελανοπτερον | ων ειδον. *Hec.* 704; according to the *Schol.* an *Anapaestic Glyconic*, but the old copies have αν εσειδον. *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

4. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θεων νεμε | σις εις Ελε | ναν. *Or.* 1362; rather than an *Iambic*, unless it be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, θεων being a *Synizesis*.

Περι Σιμωντ | ιοις οχετοις. *Or.* 807; rather than either a *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, or an *Ionic*.

Ευμενισι | θηραμα φο | νω. *Or.* 834. *Schol.*

There is however some doubt with respect to the second syllable in θηραμα, since the same syllable in οραμα, θαμα, θηρατης, θηρατιμος, &c. is long: this

verse may therefore rather be an *Ionic*; or if we read *ἐυμενισιν* a *Prosodiac*. *Or.* 839.

5. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

ὄρεγε νυν | ὄρεγε γῆς | αἶαν. *Ph.* 103. *King* has here, *μοι γῆαιαν*, others, *γῆραιαν*.

Τον Αγαμέμνο | νειον ἐπὶ | δομον. *Or.* 179. Thus the *Scholiast* divides this line; but it might perhaps be better divided; thus, *τον Αγαμέμν | νιον ἐπὶ | —*

Ἡ τον ες Αἰ | δα μελανοχρῆς | ὦτα. *Hec.* 1105. Thus the *Scholiast*: but there is a redundant syllable, unless Αἰ be pronounced, as if *ιωτα* was subscribed.

6. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Βαλοῖμι χρόν | ω φυγαδά | μελεον. *Ph.* 170.

King would write *βαλλοῖμι*, and pleads the authority of a manuscript; which *Heath* thinks the measure does not require.

If the verse be determined to be a *Pæonic*, with the *Scholiast*, it is necessary to approve of *βαλοῖμι*; but if denominated an *Iambic*, with an *Anapaest* in the second place, or an *Ionic*, with a second *Pæon*, instead of an *Ionic* in the first place, *βαλλοῖμι* must be the reading.

7. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Θανασιμον | πρὸς Αἶδαν | ω ταλας. *Hec.* 1033. B. *ω*.

If with the *Scholiast* we read *ω ταλας*, we have a *Cretic*. Thus, *Or.* 330; for the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse requires the last syllable in *δαπεδον*, which is common, to be long; although the following begin with a vowel.

Ελακε δεξ | αμενος ἀνα | δαπεδον. *Eur. Or.* 336.

Ετερον η | (τον) απο θεογο | νων γαμων. *Antistrophe*
346.

The second division consisting of six syllables; *Schol.* This is unsuitable to *Pæonic* verse: therefore others suppose τον ought to be struck out; but the first syllable in δαπεδον being short, there must be some other fault in the verse, therefore others have proposed to correct these verses, in manner following, from the old editions and manuscripts.

Ελακεν ἐλα | κε δεξαμε | νος ἀνα δαπε | δον.

Ετερον η | τον ἀπο θεο | γονων τε γα | μων.

Ο φρυγιος | η τριχορυ | θος Αιας. *Or.* 1480.

8. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Θυμελικαν | ιθι μακαρ | φιλοφρονος | ἐριν. Thus, *Scaliger* gives the verse properly. But *Hephæstion* has ἐις ἐριν, with the last syllable long. It will then be denominated *Acatalectic*. But if the last syllable be supposed short, because it is really indifferent, a *Catalectic* verse will be formed, which is perhaps never used by *Tragic* writers.

9. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian, Simmiac.*)

Χαῖρε δῆ | Μῆσα χροῖ | α μεν ἦ | κεις ομως δ'.

Ηλθες, 8 | πρην ἐλθειν | ἰσθι σαφές | ἀλλ' ὅπως. *Cra-*
tin.

Ω μακαρί | Αυτομενες | ὡς σε μακα | ριζομεν. *Ar. V.*
1275.

Thus, Ω πολι φι | λη Κεκροπος | αυτοφρες | Αττικη.

Χαιρε λιπα | ρον δαπεδον | 8ταρ ἀγα | θης χθονος.

Εν ἀγορᾷ | δ' ἂν πλατάνον | ἐν διαφῷ | τεύσσομεν.

Μητε Μῆσ' | ας ἀνακὰ | λειν ἑλικο | βοσρυχῆς.

Μητε χαρὶ | τας βοαν | ἐς χορᾶν Ο | λυμπίας, the same according to *Hephæstion*.

Ματερὶ ὤ | ποτνια κλ | ὕθι Νυμφ | ἀν ἄβραν. *Simm.*

Σε ποτε Διὸς | ἀνα πυράτα | νεαρὲ πορὲ | νεβροχιτών. *Ib.*

Σοὶ μὲν Εὐ | ιππος, Εὐ | πῶλος ἐγχ | εσπαλος.

Δῶκεν αἶχ | μαν Εὐνα | λιος, εὐσκο | πον γ' ἐχειν, the same according to *Hephæstion*.

Ευχῶλος in *Παύω*, but see *Soph. Oed. C.* 743.

The second syllable in *εὐναλιος* is commonly long. *Il.* ε. 211. *Soph. Aj.* 179. Here it may perhaps be shortened, on account of the following vowel, or *ὑᾶ* may be a *Synizesis*: For the *Doric* *μαν* forms no difficulty.

Ο ταυρὸς | δ' εἰοικεν | κῦριξιν | τιν' ἄρχαν. *Heph.*

Μακαρίῃ | σοφίας | ποθινὸν ἐς' | ἄωτον.

Formed of two *Pæons* in the first and third place, as many *Bacchics* alternately succeeding: thus composed, most sweetly to express, or imitate dancing.

Φημι δὲ βρο | τοῖσι πολυ | πλεῖστα παρὲ | χεῖν ἐγώ. *Eupolis.*

10. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Theophrastian.*)

Παντ' ἀγαθὰ | δὴ γεγονεν | ἀνδρασιν ἐμῆς ἀπο συν | σ-
σιας. *Heph.* The same with a *Bacchic*.

Πρὸς ἀλλαν | δ' ἐλαυνει | θεὸς συμ | φορᾶν τὰς | δὲ κρε-
ισσῶ. *Eur. Hel.* 648.

The same with a *Cretic*.

Ω περικλ | ειτε, τὰλλ' | ἀγνοῆσ' | εἰν μὲν ὃ | σ' ἐλπο-
μαι. *Ib.*

11. PENTAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Αφροδι | τα μεν εχ' εἰς μαργ | ος δ' Ερω | οἷα παισδ |
 ει. Scal. from *Hephæstion*, where we find—παις | δη-
 —; but as he must have wanted to make it like the
 following, *Pauw* reads—παις | δητα Αβρ' επ' ανθ | η
 —(but see *Il. γ. 227.*)

12. HEXAMETER, ending in a dissyllable.

Ακρ' επ' ανθ | ηκα βαιν | ων ἄ μη | μοι θιγης | τω κυ-
 πατσ | *ισκω. *Hephæstion.*

* καπαιρισκω,—κυπαρισκω, *Flor. ed.* κυπαρισσω, *Ursin.*—others, κυπατισκω, or υπατισκω.

Note. It is doubtful whether the *Proceleusmatic* measure should be added to the other nine. *Victorinus* says, the ancient *Satyrical choruses* used this measure, which the Greeks called *εισοδιον*, from the entrance of the *Satyrical chorus*; but as verse composed in this manner of *Pyrrichs* only, or *Proceleusmatics*, may be reduced to the forms of the *Anapaestic*, *Iambic*, or *Trochaic*, this species has been omitted.

The ingenuity of the *Greeks*, invented an almost infinite variety of verse, from which the poet might select at his pleasure. But whensoever different feet are connected, it is called a mixture by *antipathy* or discord, κατ' ἀντίπαθειαν μιξις. *E. G.* From connecting an *Anapaest* with *Choriambics*, is formed an impure *Choriambic*, or *Epichoriambic*; so also the greater *Ionics* are impurely connected with a *Choriambus*, the *Epitrites*, and the second *Pæon*, (as the lesser *Ionics* with a *Ditrocheus*,) and form what

is called *Epionics*; whence also that species of verse called

PROSODIAC.

This species of verse takes its name from προσοδος, supplicatio, because at the feasts, where supplications were made, they used this kind of measure. Others derive the term from προσωδιον, canticum.

The mixture of a *Choriambic* with *Ionics*, or *Pæons* substituted for *Ionics*, admitting the resolution of the long syllables, forms *Prosodiac* verse.

1. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Κρυπταν βασιν | αισθανεται. *Hec.* 1069; or an *Anapaestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. B. αισθανομαι.

Ουδ' αρεταν | παρεδωκεν. *Med.* 629; so also the following.

Παντι χρονω | δ' επιβριθεις. *Æsch. Eum.* 948.

It is called by some ανακλωμενος, because a *Choriambus* precedes an *Ionic*; but the verse is more properly so called, where a *Choriambus* follows a *Pæon*, used for an *Ionic*, as afterwards, *Ph.* 192.

Α δε λινον | ηλακατα. *Or.* 1431; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Τις αρ' ορνις | η δρυος, η. *Ph.* 1516; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. B. τις τ'αρ' δρυος.

Νηματα δ' ι | ετο πιδω. *Ib.* 1433. A *Pæon* for a lesser *Ionic*.

Συ τοι μεγα | λανορεαν. *Ph.* 192. Called by some improperly *Anapaestic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

2. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Phaliscan*.)

Μολπᾶν δ' ἀπο | και χαροποι | ᾶν. *Hec.* 917, or an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*. Thus in the verse following, where a *Molossus* is used for an *Ionic*.

Ασων δ' οἱ | μεν κατοπισθ' | εν. *Hephæst*. So also the following,

Μασον υπερτ | ελλοντ' εσι | δων. *Or.* 839. And also,

Μεγας Αρης | δεξιουσες | ος. *Soph. An.* 144. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Σταθεις επι | φοινιον αι | μα. *Eur. Or.* 1256. *Anaklawmenos*, more properly than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

3. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Ου προσφορος | ἀμεριων | γεννα. *Ph.* 132. B. σχι—
ἀμεριω.

Ωραις παλιν | ἐξανυσεις | κρεος. *Soph. Oed. T.* 160.

Υδασι δελ | ειαν περι | βαλων. *Eur. Ph.* 196-7.

Ευῖππον Α | ρῆι κατοχον | γενος. *Hec.* 1090.

Ος γ' επ' εμαν | πολιν ἐβα | περσων. *Ph.* 155. If the γ' which is introduced by *King* be removed, the verse will not be *Prosodiac*, but a *Pæonic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Οινα θ' ἀ κα | θαμεριον | σαζεις. *Ph.* 237, is called a *Prosodiac*; but it may perhaps be rather called an *Epichoriambic*.

4. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Λαινεοις | Αμφιονος | ὀργανοις. *Ph.* 116.

Ξυνὸς δορός | ἐννυχίοις | μαχαναῖς. *Soph. Aj.* 181.

But Ἐμοὶ ξυνεῖ | ἥς διαπαντ | ος ἐνφρων. *Soph. Aj.* 715, is an *Epichoriambic*.

Εἰ συν τινὶ | μοιρίδιω | παλαμα. *Pind. Ol.* 9. 38.—*Scholiast*; but it is not usual thus to join opposite *Ionics*, especially in *Prosodiac* verses. It may therefore be called, according to *Παύω*, an *Anaphæstic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

5. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ελατα πλεῦ | σατα περιε | υτων υπερ. *Eur. Ph.* 217.

Οὐ προκαλυπτ | ομένα βοστ | ρυχωδεος. *Ib.* 1493; or, it may be an *Asynartete*, of two *Penthemimeres*, a *Dactylic* and *Trochaic*.

6. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μεγάλα δε | τὶς δύναμις | δι' ἀλαστο | ρων. *Or.* 1546.

B. τὶς ᾶ.

The *Scholiast* assimilates *Phæn.* 1494-5 to this, which *King* measures thus,

Οὐδ' ὑπο παρ | θενίας τὸν ὕ | πὸ βλεφαροῖς.

But ε in βλεφαροῖς cannot be long, unless φ be considered as a double letter.

ὑπο βλε | φαροῖς is, as measured by the *Scholiast*, a *Dijambus πεντασυλλαβος* and θενίας τον a *Pæonic* for an *Ionic*; otherwise it may be an *Ionic*, either the ο in τον being made long before a liquid and aspirate, or θενίας τον υ | the last of the *Ionic* being resolved, and πο βλεφαροῖς a *Choriambus*.

Ζεφυρίων με | λει τε σφισι | Καλλιόπα. *Pind. Ol.* 10. 18. *Schol.* But in *Prosodiac* verse, the feet ought to be alternate: this line therefore, according to

Παυω, ought rather to be reckoned an *Asynartete*, composed of a *Trochaic* and *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

ASYNARTETE.

Whenever two verses of a different character are so connected as to form one, they constitute a new kind of verse, which is called *Asynartete*, or incon-nectible.

Of these, there are various kinds.

I. THE PERIODIC.

This verse is so called, because *περιοδευει*, it returns, or revolves: for so far as respects the measure, it is the same thing whether it be read from the beginning, or from the end; as,

Τιμη τιμη | μητι μητι. *King*.

Thus, when a *Trochaic* follows an *Iambic*, or the contrary.

I. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Τις Ελλας η || βαρβαρος. *Ph.* 1513; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Δυσομβρα φευ || γει βελη. *Soph. An.* 365. This is by some improperly called an *Antispastic Pherecratian*.

2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ἐπαις' ἔπαις || ἐν μελαθρα. *Eur. Or.* 1547; or an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

Δεῖνα δεῖνα || πεπονθαμεν. *Hec.* 1097; or *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*.

Ἀλαον ὄμμα || φερων πατερ. *Ph.* 1528; either a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, or a *Paonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Προσειδον ἄμφ || εβαλε μασον. *Ib.* 312-13; or an *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. B. ἀμφιβαλλε.

Οἶαν ἔδηλ | ὠσας ἀνδρος. *Soph. Aj.* 221; or an *An-tisphastic*.

Ωμοι φοβ8 | μαι το προσερεπον. *Ib.* 227. This verse however, is rather an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

3. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Π8 με την με || λεαν πορευ || σεις. *Hec.* 447; or a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*. B. ποι με ταν—

Περαν διγειν | τ' ὠλεναις τε | κνον. *Ph.* 307. B. τεκ-
98.

4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Λαθα δε πατρ || ω συν εὔδαι || μوني γενοιτ' αν. *Pind.*
Ol. 2. 34.

There are innumerable other *Asynartetes*, called also *συνθετοι*; as,

1. Such as begin with **DACTYLS**, sometimes called *Logaoidics*.

Ελθ' ἐπι || κερων ε' || μοις φιλοισι || παντως. *Or.* 1300; rather a *Dipenthemimeris* of a *Dactylic* and *Iambic*; an *Archebulian*.

Αἰλινον | αἰλινον || ἀρχαν θανατς. Or. 1395; or an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Η ματρ | οκτονον || αἶμα χειρ | θεςθαι. Ib. 831.

Των πταν | ων μεν | διαγμα των | πωλων. Ib. 990.

B. το πτανον μεν διαγμα πωλων; rather than a *Choriambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Εξροι | τας ἦσ || υχς προνοι | ας. Ib. 1407. This verse may be more sweetly composed of a *Dactylic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Anapaestic base*, and an *Ithyphallic*.

Αλλ' ἀνα | ἐξ ἐδρα || νων | οπς μακραι | ωνι. Soph. Aj. 194.

This verse is called by the *Scholiast*, a *Dipenthemimeris*, with the *Iambic* deficient in one syllable; but there is rather a redundant syllable, unless αι be short, and there be an *Anapaest* in the second place. But *Morrell* rather chooses to call it a *Prosodiac Trimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Λευκον δ' ἐμβα | λιστα || πηχυν σερνοις. Or. 1467; either of an *Ithyphallic*, with an *Anapaestic base*, according to the *Scholiast*: in which case the δ' must be dropped; or an *Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

2. Such as begin with ANAPÆSTS; as,

Επιδερνιος ὥς || πεσοιμ' ἐς ἐν | αν. Eur. Hec. 926.

Θυγατρς Διος ἐν | ωπα πεμψον. Soph. Oed. T. 198.

3. Such as begin with IAMBUSES.

Μακρων πονων | εριω. Aj. 898; or a *Periodic Catalectic*; see above; and *Æsch. Per.* 133. It is by the *Scholiast* less properly called an *Antispastic*.

Ἰήων || καμάτων ἀνεχθ | σι. *Oed. T.* 182.

Κτυπήσει κρα | τα || μελεαν πλαναν. *Eur. Or.* 1467.

Ἐναντα δ' ἤλθ | ε || Πυλαδῆς ἀλίας | ος. *Ib.* 1479.

Τυφλώθεν ἐξ || ἀγρίας θα | ματος. *Soph. An.* 985;
or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Ψευδῆισα δωρ | οis || ἦτ' ἐλαφροβολι | αis. *Aj.* 178.

It is called an *Iambilegus*, consisting of an *Iambic* and *Elegiac*.

Στρατηλάτων || ἐλλάδος ποτ' | ὄντων. *Eur. Or.* 968.

Δυνασεν ὁμμ | α μη || τις παρων τυ | χοι. *Ib.* 1459;
either of *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; or it may be an *Antisphastic Trimeter Catalectic*.

Εἰ μοι ξυνεῖ || ἠ φεροντι | μοῖρα ταν. *Soph. Oed. T.* 882;
or it may be composed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Thus: Τα νυν δ' ἀκ | ρειν || τις ἀθλιωτερος. *V.* 1227.

Εβας, ἐβας || ᾧ πτερῆσα | γας λοχευμα. *Eur. Ph.* 1026;
or it may be formed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Catalectic*.

Ωρμασε παν | δαμυς || ἐπιβας, ἀγελαι | ας. *Soph. Aj.* 175.

4. Such as begin with **TROCHEES**.

Αἰθερ' ἀμπα || μενος θρανιον. *Eur. Hec.* 1100.

Πως ἔχει λο | γη με || ταδος, ω φιλα. *Or.* 153. Or
rather a *Trochaic Dipenthemimeris*, like to the following line,

Κατολοφυρο | μαι || κατολοφυρο | μαι. *V.* 339; which
however the *Scholiast* measures by *Pæonic Hemiole*.

Λευκοκυμο | σι || προς Γεραισι | αis. *V.* 993; which

according to the *Scholiast*, is formed of two *Hephthemimeres*, rather than of an *Ithyphallic*, and *Iambic base*.

Νερτερων Ηερ | σε || φασσα καλη | παις. V. 962. B.
καλλιπαις.

Φοινια ψη | φος || ἐν πολῆι | ταις. *Antistr.* Thus, the *Scholiast* and *King*; by making the first syllable of καλη long, contrary to the practice of *Eur.* And where is ποληιτης to be found? We might read παις κα | λη, or with the old editions καλλι | παις, that it might consist of two *Penthemimerēs*; but the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse would not then correspond. It must therefore stand καλη | παις, and in the *Antistrophē* πολιητ | αις; whence will be formed an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, and *Anapaestic base*, or an *Adonic*.

5. DIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Ω μεγας λι | μην || αὐτος ἤκε | σε. *Soph. Oed. T.*
1231.

Τ' ἀρμενα λαμπρα κε | ἄτ' || ἐν μυρσινῃω. *Alcæ. in Hephæst.* It is called also ἐπισυνθετος, and Εγκαρμιολογικος.

Ὀρσολοπος μεν A | ρης || φιλεειμεν ἀιχμαν. *Anac.*
120. The word ὀρσολοπος is however by some written ὀρσολοφος, by others ὀρσοοπος and ὀρσολεπος. B. γαρ A. φιλει.

Κεινων λυθεντ | ων || σαις ὑπο χερσιν ἂ | ναξ. *Ib. An Iambilegus.*

Σικελος κομψος ἂ | νης || ποτι ταν ματερ' ἐ | φα. *Anac.*

106. 1; or it may consist of an *Ionic* and *Anapaest. Scal.*

6. TRIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Χαιρε παλαιογονων || ανδρων θεατων || ξυλλογε παντοσο-
φων. *Plato. apud Hephaest. (Logaoidic.)*

Ος και τυπεις α || γω πελεκει τεκετο || ξανθαν Αθαναν.
(*Pindar.*)

Σοφοιδε και το || μηδεν αγαν επος αι || νησαν περισσως.
(*Pindar.*)

7. DICATALECTIC.

Ανδρες προσχε | τε τον νυν || εξευρηματι καινω. *Phe-
recretic Antisphastic Dimeter Catalectic. Ib.*

Δημητρι τη | Πυλαιη || τη τετον ουκ Πελασγων. *Iambic
Hephthemimeris Callim. epig. 41. 1.*

8. PROCATALECTIC.

Εσι μοι κα | λαπαις || χρυσεισιν | ανθεμοισιν. *Heph.
or,*

Εσι μοι κα | λα πα̃ις χρυ | σεοισιν αν | θεμοισιν. In
this mode of division the verse becomes a *Trochaic
Dimeter Acatalectic* and *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.
But by changing the division, it is rendered a *Tro-
chaic Procatalectic*.

POLYSCHEMATIST.

Verses whose feet are wholly irregular, as a *Choriambus* with a *Ditrochæus*, *Antisphast*, or *Bacchius*; or an *Epitrite primus*, with a *Choriambus*; or an

Iambic with a *Spondee* or *Dactyl* in the even places, are called *Polyschematist*.

1. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Δεξατεω τ' | ἐφίππω. *Heph.*

2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Μεγα δε μηγε | ὕαθε πολισ. *Ib.*

Οπ8 λεπτην | ηδυτατην. *Anacr.* 66. 3. *Paulw.*

3. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Τανῦν δ' ἀκ8 | ειν τις ἀθλι | ωτερος. *Soph. Oed. T.*
1227.

4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Οιδιποδα | βροτων 8δε | να μακαριζω. *Ib.* 1218.

5. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Παντα φορητ | α παντα τολμ | ητα τωδε | τω χορω.
Hephæst.

Those verses which take their names from the inventors, from those who most frequently used them, or from the use to which they were applied; are,

I. THE ÆOLIC.

So called from *Sappho*, who used it much, or from its variety. Of this verse, there are several species:

1. DACTYLIC, which has in the beginning, and even at the end, if it be *Catalectic*, one of the dissyllables indifferent; a *Pyrrichius* or *Trochæus*, or *Iambus*, or even a *Spondee*; and one *Dactyl* or more in the middle; but if it be *Acatalectic*, it has in the

end a *Dactyl* or a *Cretic*, on account of the indifferent syllable.

πεμπη ξυν δορι δικας πρακτορι. *Æsch. Ag.* 111. *Arnald* would read πρακτορι δικας, and call it an *Æolic Dimeter Catalectic*.

But it may rather be called a *Tetrameter Catalectic*, in a dissyllable; thus,

Πεμπη | ξυν δορι | πρακτορι | δικας, exemplified afterwards. *Schütz* reads this verse thus—πεμπει ξυν δορι και χειρι πρακτορι.

2. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable.

Αυρα | ποντιας | αυρα. *Hec.* 444.

3. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Ταδε | σαμβαλα | πενταβο | εια. *Hephæst.*

4. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Τινι | σ' α φιλε, | γαμβρε, κα | λως ει | κασδα. *Ib.*

5. HEXAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Κελο | και τινα | τον χαρι | εντα Με | ναγα κα | λισαι.

Ib. Hephæst.

6. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ερος | δ' αὔτε μ' ο | λυσιμε | λης δονει. *Ib.*

7. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ηρα | μαν μεν ε | γω σεθεν | ατε πα | λαι ποκα. *Ibid.*

II. IONIC.

Trimeter and Tetrameter Acatalectic.

III. ALCAIC.

Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic.

Antisphastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Tetrameter Brachycatalectic and Acatalectic.

Pentameter, Asynartete, Dipenthemimeris, and

Dactylic Penthemimeris, with a Trochaic conjunction, or Syzygy.

IV. ALCMANIC.

Dactylic Penthemimeris; also,

Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic, and Trimeter Brachycatalectic.

Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic.

Antisphastic Trimeter Acatalectic, and Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Ionic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Cretic Hexameter Catalectic.

V. ANACREONTIC.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, Catalectic and Acatalectic; Tetrameter Acatalectic, and Hypercatalectic.

Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, and Acatalectic.

Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic.

Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic. Trimeter Catalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic, and Acatalectic.

Asynartete Tetrameter Brachycatalectic, Dipenthemimeris.

VI. ARCHEBULIAN.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Dimeter, and Ditrochæus.

An Anapaestic ending in a Bacchius. See Logaoidic.

Ἀγέτω θεός· & | γὰρ ἔχω δίχα τῶνδ' | ἀεῖδειν. Scal.

VII. ARCHILOCHIAN.

Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, pure.

Iambic Trimeter, and Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Anapaestic Dimeter, or

Pæonic Trimeter Acatalectic.

Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, or Dactylic Penthemimeris.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Tetrameter, and Ithyphallic.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Penthemimeris, and Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, and vice versa.

Asynartete of an *Iambic Colobos*, (mutilated) or *Penthemimeris* and *Ithyphallic*.

Asynartete of two *Dactyls* and an *Ithyphallic*.

Asynartete of an *Anapæstic Hephthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*. See *Logaoidic*.

VIII. ARISTOPHANIAN.

Iambic Penthemimeris, *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, and *Acatalectic*.

Anapæstic Dimeter Erachycatalectic, and *Acatalectic* of *Proceleusmatics*.

Anapæstic Tetrameter Catalectic in a syllable.

Pæonic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

IX. ASCLEPIADIC.

Antisphastic Trimeter Acatalectic of a *Ditrochæus*, *Antisphast*, and *Dijambus*; or,

Of two *Antisphasts* and a *Dijambus*; or,

Of the fourth *Epitrite*, and a *Dijambus*, or *Pæonic*; or,

Of a *Dijambus*, *Ditrochæus*, and third *Epitrite*, or *Ionic*, on account of the common syllable.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter*.

X. BACCHYLIDIAN.

Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XI. CALLIMACHIAN.

Choriambic Tetrameter Catalectic, Pentameter Catalectic.

Asynartete Dicatalectic.

XII. CLEOMACHIAN.

Trochaic Hephthemimeris ; or,

An Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic. Soph. Aj. 636, less properly called an Iambic Hephthemimeris.

XIII. CRATINIAN.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Tetrameter, and Ithyphallic ; or,

A Polyschematist of a Choriambus, Dijambus, and Trochaic Hephthemimeris.

XIV. DOCHMAIC.

Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.

XV. EUPOLIDIAN.

Epichoriambic Trimeter Acatalectic ; or,

A Polyschematist of a Ditrocheus, Choriambus, Ditrocheus, and Cretic.

Asynartete of a Choriambus, Dactylic Trimeter, and Trochaic Monometer Hypercatalectic.

XVI. EURIPIDEAN.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic and Catalectic.

Trochaic Hephthemimeris. Soph. Oed. T. 153.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic.

Asynartete of two Iambic Conjunctions, and a Trochaic Hephthemimeris, or Ithyphallic.

Asynartete of two Cretics, and a Trochaic Hephthemimeris.

XVII. ENCOMIOLOGIC.

See Logaoidic.

XVIII. GALLIAMBIC.

Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic.

Asynartete of an *Anapæst*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*, with an *Anapæst*, *Choriæus*, or third *Epitrite*, and *Iambus*, or *Pyrrichius* on account of the common syllable.

XIX. GLYCONIAN.

Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic, *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*.

XX. HIPPONACTEAN, OR HIPPONACTIC.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, *Trimeter Catalectic*, and *Hypercatalectic*, *Tetrameter Catalectic*.

Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XXI. IAMBILEGE.

Asynartete of a *Penthemimeris Iambic*, and *Dactylic*. *Soph. Aj.* 175. See afterwards *Logaoidic*.

XXII. IBYCIAN.

Dactylic Hephthemimeris Hypercatalectic.

ΟΥΤΕ ΔΕΛΩΝ ΘΑΝΕΕΙΝ ΣΟΦΟΣ ἔσσεαι ΑΥΤΕ ΔΕΛΩΝ ΒΙΒΝ. Scal.

XXIII. ITYMIAN.

Anapaestic base.—βίος ἐστὶ σκία. Ib.

XXIV. LACONIC.

Consists of a *Dactyl*, a *Spondee*, two *Anapaests*, and a *Spondee*; or four *Anapaests* and a *Spondee*; or rather a *Prosodiac Pentameter Brachycatalectic* of two *Choriambuses*, an *Ionic*, *Choriambus* and *Spondee*.

XXV. LECYTHIAN.

Iambic, or Trochaic Hephthemimeris.

XXVI. LOGAOIDIC, OR LOGOÆDIC.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Trochaic*

conjunction. *Catalectic.* Ἰπποσύ | να Δίος | ἐυνετα.
Or. 1392.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Penthemimeris, and Ithyphallic.

Παρθενε τὰν κεφαλὰν || τανθε νερθε νυμφα. *Scal.*

Asynartete of a Lactylic Penthemimeris, and Trochaic conjunction.

This kind of verse is remarkably pretty.

Η ε' ἐτι Δεινομενει || τω τυραννω. *Hephæst. Scal.*

This measure was called ἐγκωμολογικόν.

It may be otherwise divided, so as to form a *Dactylic Dimeter*, a *Spondee*, and a *Bacchius*; or it may consist of a *Dactyl*, *Choriambus*, and *Trochaic conjunction*.

A *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, with a *Dochmaic*, is also called *Encomiologic*. *Pind. Ol. 6. 4*, or *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*. The *Iambilegē* is the contrary.

Logaoidic verse is also composed of two *Dactyls* and a *Trochaic conjunction*, *Archebulian*.

———— of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphallic*, *Archilochian*.

———— of a *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Ithyphallic*.

———— of two *Anapæsts*, or a *Spondee*, an *Iambus*, and syllable. *Pindar. Ol. 47*.

———— of a *Tripenthemimeris*. A *Platonic*.

XXVII. NELEOMACHIAN.

Trochaic Pentameter Catalectic.

XXVIII. PARTHENIAC.

See *Simmiac*.XXIX. PHALECIAN, OR PHALÆCIAN. (*Hen-*
decasyllabus) 11 syllables.*Antispastic Trimeter Catalectic.*Οίων ἐγω | ποθ' ἄ ταλαι | φρων ἐγω. *Soph. An.* 879.

J. ἐφυν instead of ἐγω.

Πετραίας ἄ | πο δειραδος | φανησ'ω. *Aj.* 706.

XXX. PHALISCAN, OR FALISCAN.

Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XXXI. PHENNIAN.

Antispastic Trimeter Catalectic.

XXXII. PHERECRATIAN, OR PHERECRATIC.

Antispastic Dimeter Catalectic.

XXXIII. PHILICIAN.

Choriambic Hexameter.

XXXIV. PHRYNICHIAN.

*Lesser Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic. (Servian) Phal-
lecian. Scal.*

XXXV. PINDARIC.

*Anapæstic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, Epichor-
riambic, Trimeter Catalectic, Asynartete, Tripenthe-
mimeris.*

XXXVI. PLATONIC.

*Tripenthemimeris, a measure very agreeable to the
ear. Scal.*

XLII. STESICHORIAN.

Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, otherwise,
Pindaric Asynartete.

Trochaic Trimeter Acatalectic, in like manner ending in an *Iambus*. *Pindar. Ol. 6. 25.*

Trochaic Trimeter Hypercatalectic. Ph. 172.

Anapæstic Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable.

Of *Epitrites Trimeter Acatalectic. Pind. Ol. 3. 9.*
7. 35.

XLIII. SOTADEAN, OR SOTADIC.

Ionian Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and *Acatalectic*.

Trochaic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.

N. B. Some distinguish between the *Sotadean* and *Sotadic* thus:

They will have the *Sotadean* to consist of two *Ionics* and an *Ithyphallic*, and the *Sotadic* of three *Ionics* and a *Spondee*.

XLIV. TELESILLAN.

Ionian Dimeter Catalectic.

XLV. THEOPOMPIAN.

Pæonic Pentameter Catalectic.

XLVI. TIMOCRATIAN.

Lesser Ionic Dimeter Catalectic, or Hephthemimeres.

OF THE FORMS OF VERSE IN THE SONG
OF THE CHORUS.

The *Choric chant* is that part of the *Chorus* which generally distinguishes the ancient *Tragedy* into five acts. In every perfect *Tragedy*, there are four of these *Chants*; for that, which amongst the Greeks closes the play, is not accounted a proper *Chorus*: the first of these is called *Parodus*, or the first entrance of the *Chorus* speaking or chanting; the other three are called *στασιμον* scil. *μελος*, i. e. steady, or standing; which part of the *Chorus* never admitted *Trochaic* or *Anapaestic* verse, both of which are accommodated to dancing, because the *Chorus* only sang and did not dance.

These *Choric chants* are formed of various kinds of verse, which are called

SYSTEMATIC.

Because they compose one whole, though they consist of various kinds of verse: these, according to *Hephæstio*, are of six kinds.

I. *Κατα σχεσιν*, *secundum convenientiam*, having a correspondency.

II. *Απολελυμενα*, *soluta*, not restrained to a determinate kind of verse.

III. *Ατακτα*, *inordinata*, without order.

IV. *Εξ ὁμοίων*, *Ex similibus*. Of like feet.

V. *Μικτα*, *mixta*, mixed.

VI. *Κοινά*, *common*.

I. Verses *κατα σχεσιν* are such as answer to one another, and are of six kinds.

1. MONOSTROPHIC.

2. EPODIC.

3. *Κατα περικοπην ἀνομοιομερη*. *Post pericopen partibus dissimilibus constantia*.

4. ANTITHETIC.

5. MIXED.

6. COMMON, *κατα σχεσιν*.

The *Monostrophic* are such as consist of one *Strophe* or *Stanza*. Such are the verses of *Anacreon*, and *Alcæus*.

In the *Choruses* of *Bacchus*, they either always turned in the same manner, and did not return, and

then the verses were called *μονοστροφά*, or they stood immoveable, and the verses were then called *στασιμα*.

The *Epodic* are so called, because to similar systems a series of verses of a different construction are added. *Eurip. Hec.* 629, &c.

The ancients went round the altars singing the praises of their gods in verse. Their first movement was to the *right*,* and they continued to go round until they had compassed the altar. This circuit they called *Strophe*. They then returned moving towards the *left*, and this they termed *Antistrophe*, when the singers stopped, and sang a series of verses of a different form, which was called *ἐπὸδος*, the after or additional song. So that the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* have the same number of syllables, or at least contain the same times, in whatever measure or rhythm they may be composed. The *Epode*, or additional song is formed at pleasure.

The *Chorus* by the first movement, intended to represent the motion of the heavens round the earth from east to west; by the second the motion of the planets. When they stood still, continuing their singing, they meant to represent the stability of the earth, which they supposed to be fixed.

The *Chorus* originally consisted of fifty persons; but was reduced to fifteen after *Æschylus* had his play called *Eumenides* represented.

He that began the song was called *κερυφαίος*, the

* *Scaliger* asserts that the singers first moved to the *left*, which is perhaps more conformable to the following account of the reasons given for these movements.

next *παραστατης*, and the third *τρίτοιατης*, three forming a *Ζυγον*, of which there were five.

N. B. If the additional song was last, the verses were called *Ephodica*; if in the beginning *proodica*, (*Soph. Aj.* 877) and if in the middle, *mesodica*. *Soph. An.* 100.

Ephodic verses are generally all *Pindaric*, consisting at least of three parts, *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and *Ephodos*, composed of different kinds of verse; but the two first parts of correspondent verses.

Παραβασις, a digression by the *Chorus* from the matter proposed, peculiar to the *Comic* poets. *Euripides* is blamed for using it too frequently; *Sophocles* is more sparing in the use of it.

Κατα περικοπην ἀνομοιομερη, or *Περίκομματα*, are such as have a second *congeries* of various systems, answering to the first throughout; so that in the one or the other *congeries*, there may be systems dissimilar to one another, but so that both consist of similar parts. *Eur. Or.* 125. *Sophoc. Aj.* 901. Of this kind, there are many in *Euripides*, very many in *Sophocles*, none in *Æschylus*.

Antithetics are those which in various kinds of verse have the first corresponding with the last, the second with the last but one, and the rest in like manner. Of this, the egg of *Simmius* is an example.

Mixta, *κατα σχεσιν*, or mixed verses, having a correspondency, are, some *Ephodic*, others *Monostrophic*.

Communia, κατὰ σχεσιν, or common verses, having a correspondency, are such as, when disposed in one manner, are *Ephodics*, in another, *Monostrophics*.

II. Απολελυμένα are those which are confined to no certain kind of verse; and these again are

1. Ασροφα.

2. Ανομοιοσροφα, or

3. Ατμητα.

1. Ασροφα are those *systems* which have so few verses, that they cannot complete a *Strophe*.

2. Ανομοιοσροφα are those which are interrupted by some verses intervening. (*Eur. Or.* 1366.) These, if there are two, are called ἑτεροσροφα. *Soph. Aj.* 201. If more, they are called Αλλοιοσροφα. *Eur. Hec.* 685. *Ar. R.* 1295. *Euripides* is the only one of the *Tragic* writers who uses this kind of verse.

3. Ατμητα are those, which although they seem capable of being divided, give no sign of division.

III. Ατακτα are those, which have no similarity to each other, as the *Margites* of *Homer* is said to have been, and such *Choruses* as those in *Euripides*. *Iph. T.* 1234. *Herc. Fur.* 107. *Hec.* 1055.

IV. Εξ ομοιων. Those are so named which have the same feet, but no certain number, as *Anapæsts*.

And these are,

1. Απεριορισα.

2. Κατὰ περιορισμους ανισους.

The first are such as continue similar to the end.

The second are those between which something shorter is sometimes inserted. Not only *Anapæstics*,

but also others are so called. *Eur. Hec.* 1055. *Ph.* 212. 310. 1502.

V. *Mixed Systematics* have some of them a correspondency, others are alike.

VI. *Common Systematics* are such as when disposed in one manner, are similar, in another, are formed of correspondent members.

1870
The following is a list of the
names of the persons who
were present at the
meeting of the
Board of Directors
of the
City of New York
on the 1st day of
January, 1870.

GREEK PROSODY.



PART III.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE FOREGOING RULES, IN THEIR APPLICATION TO THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

I. OF DACTYLIC METRE.

A DACTYLIC verse is composed solely of *Dactyls* and *Spondees*.

The common *Heroic* is HEXAMETER ACATALECTIC, with a *Dactyl* in the fifth metre, and a *Spondee* in the sixth.

Though confined to a smaller number of admissible feet than *Iambic* or *Trochaic* verse, several licences are allowed in *Heroic* verse, which are not admitted in the former.

The most considerable of these are,

1. The production of a short final syllable, not only at the place of the *cæsural pause*, but sometimes also in other places, where emphasis is augmented at the beginning of a foot; as,

Τὸξ' ὠμοῖσιν ἔχων ἀμφὴρ ἔφεα τε φάρε' ἔρην. *Il. α. 45.*
where the final *α* in ἀμφὴρ ἔφεα, though short, is made long for emphasis sake.

This license is improper in verses shorter than a *Hexameter*.

Note. In the *Attic* writers, the final *a* in ἀμνηστεια would be long; but *Homer* uses the *Ionic* dialect, where the practice is very different.

2. The *Hiatus*, or concurrence of two vowels in contiguous words, without elision; as,

Αἰ κεν Τυδῖος υἱὸν ἄποσχῆ Ιλῖν ἱερῆς. Where the final long syllable, (here the diphthong *ε*) is made short.

3. The *Ionic Dialect*, which rarely occurs in the *Iambics* of the Greek tragedians, affords great variety in the construction of *Epic* verses.

Æolics, which are an irregular sort of *Dactyls*, admit in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGOÆDICS, as *Hephæstion* calls them, are another sort of *Dactylics*, and require a *Trochaic Syzygy* at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*; as,

Καὶ τῷ ἐπ | ἔσχατῷ | αἰσὶν οἰκῆις.

But this sort of verse may perhaps be referred with more propriety to the class before mentioned, in *part second*, under the title of *Asynartete*, and hereafter to be analyzed.

DACTYLIC SYSTEMS.

1. Τὸν δ' Ἐκτῶρ νεικεῖσεν ἰδὼν, αἰσχροῖς ἔπεεσσιν. *Il.* 3.
38.

Δυσπαρι, εἶδος ἀρίσ τε, γυναιμένες, ἡπεροπευτα.

Αἰθ' ὄφελες τ' ἀγόνος τ' ἔμεναι, ἀγαμος τ' ἀπολεσθαι.

Και κε το βῆλοιμην, και κεν πολυ κερειδιον ηεν.

Η εἴτω λωβην τ' ἔμεναι και ἐποψιον ἀλλων.

Ηπῃ καγχαλωσι καρηκομοωντες Αχαιοι.

2. Ηῡα, και ἀμπεπαλων προειι δολιχοσκιον ἐγχος. *Il.*
3. 355.

Και βαλε Πριαμιδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα παντοσε ἴσην.

Δια μεν ἀσπιδος ἦλθε Φαινης ὀμβρικον ἐγχος,

Και δια θωρηκος πολυδαιδαλε ἡρηρειστο.

Αντικρυ δε παραι λαπαρην διαμησε χιτωνα

Εγχος.

3. Εν δ' ἔπεσε ζωστηρι ἀρηροτι πικρος οἶστος. *Il.* 4. 134.

Δια μεν ἀρ' ζωστηρος ἐληλατο δαιδαλεοιο,

Και δια θωρηκος πολυδαιδαλε ἡρηρειστο,

Μιτρης δ' ἦν ἐφορει, ἐρυμα χροος, ἐρκος ἀκοντων

Η οἱ πλειστον ἐρυτο, δια προ δε εἰσατο και της.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEMS.

SYSTEM I.

<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Τὸν δ' Ἐκ	τῶρ νει	κῆσσέν ᾤ	δῶν αἰσ	χροῖς ἔπῃ	ἔσσιν

Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Δύσπαρξ' | εἶδος ἄ | ρῖστ' ἔ γυ | νᾱι μᾶνῆς | ἤπερ' ἤ | πεῦτᾱ
Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Αἰθ' ὄφ' | λῆς τ' ἄ γ' ὄ | νῶς τ' ἔ μ' | νᾱι ἄ γ' ἄ | μῶς τ' ἄ π' ὄ | λῆσθᾱι
Dact. Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Κᾱι κ' τ' ὄ | βῆλ' ὄι | μῆν κᾱι | κ' ἐν π' ὄ λυ | κ' ἐρ' ὄ ὄν | ἤ ἐν.
Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ηῆ | τ' ὠ λ' ὠ | β' ἤντ' ἔ μ' | νᾱι κᾱι ἔ | π' ὄ ψ' ὄν | ἄ λλ' ὠν.
Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ηπ' ῆ | κ' ἄ γ' χ' ἄ λ' ὄ | ὠ σ' κᾱ | ρ' ἤ κ' ὄ μ' ὄ | ὠντ' ἔς Α | χ' ἄι ὄι.

In these verses several things are observable. In the fifth line, *καὶ* has the diphthong short, because succeeded by a vowel. In the fourth line, *ἐν*, though naturally short, becomes long, because it closes the verse, and the same observation applies to the concluding syllables of the first and second verses. To render the first verse a complete *Hexameter*, the poet has changed the concluding word, *ἔπεισι*, into *ἔπεισσιν*. The insertion of the *εῖ* by *poetic ecstasis* furnishes the syllable necessary to complete the number of feet, and the additional *σ*, inserted by *Ephenthesis* into the same word, transforms *ἔσιν*, which is a *Pyrrichius*, and inadmissible in *Hexameter* verse, into a *Spondee*. In the sixth line, without any additional words, the poet, in like manner, by the exercise of the same licence on the words *καγχαλωσι*, and *καρηκομῶντες*, has not only completed two feet, which would otherwise have been defective; but has rendered the verse more sonorous and more grateful to the ear.

The second and third verses consisting only of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, by the rapid movement of the voice in pronunciation, exhibit to the mind of the reader a lively representation of the violent emotions of indignation bursting from the lips of the intrepid *Hector* highly incensed by the cowardly conduct of *Paris*, who, after strutting and parading for a short time in the front line of the *Trojans*, shrunk into insignificance at the sight of the injured *Menelaus*, and basely sheltered himself from his just resentment among the thickest ranks of the *Trojans*.

The arrangement of the feet in the other four verses, no two of which agree, shows the attention of the poet to variety in the modification of his poetry, a circumstance which greatly contributes to the gratification of the reader, and of which he instantly feels the effect.

ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM II.

Dact. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
 Ηεῖ κᾶι | ἀμπέπᾳ | λῶν περὶ | εἰ δόλι | χόσκιόν | ἔγχος.

Dact. *Trib.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
 Κᾶι βᾶλε | Πεῖᾱμι | δᾶὸ κατ' | ἀσπίδα | πάντοσῃ | ἰσῆν.

Trib. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.* *Dact.* *Spon.*
 Δῖᾱ μὲν | ἀσπίδος | ἦλθε φα | εἰνῆς | ὀμβρεῖμόν | ἔγχος.

Dact. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.* *Spon.*
 Κᾶι δῖᾱ | θῶρεῃ | κὸς πολὺ | δᾶιδᾶλᾱ | ἦρεῃ | εἰστοῖ.

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ἀντίκ | ρῶ δῖπα | ρᾶι λᾶπᾶ | ρῆν δῖᾶ | μῆσι χῖ | τῶνᾶ.

The first of these verses is formed entirely of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, which must, from the nature of the verse, be a *Spondee*. The second verse in the second foot has a *Tribrachys*, and all the rest *Dactyls* but the last. The third verse is more varied, has a *Tribrachys* in the first foot, a *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the rest, except the concluding foot, *Dactyls*. The fourth verse closes with two *Spondees*.

Every reader of taste will at once perceive how forcibly the poet, by the introduction of a *Tribrachys* into the second and third verses, and a succession of *Dactyls* in the three first, without a single *Spondee*, until we come to the fourth foot of the third verse, describes the velocity of the spear flying from the hand of *Menelaus*, rapidly passing through the shield of *Paris*, and though with a force gradually diminished by the impediments it met with, penetrating however the breast-plate, in which it remains fixed; yet still retaining enough of its original impetus to rend the coat, and graze the body, which by a hasty inclination escapes a mortal wound. The *Tribrachys*, though inadmissible into *Heroic* verse, is twice introduced in aid of the *Dactyl*, to give an animated representation of this rapid motion and its effects; while the *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the double *Spondee* at the close of the third line, which

makes the verse drag heavily, demonstrates the obstructed motion of the weapon through the shield and breast-plate, the gradual diminution of its impetus, and the final cessation of its action.

In the fifth verse it will be observed that the last syllable of *αντικρυ*, though short in itself, is made long by *Cæsura*.

ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM III.

<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Ενδ' ἔπε σῆ ζῶσ τῆρε ἄ ρῆρεῶτῖ πικρῶς ὄ ἰστῶς.					
<i>Trib.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Διᾶ μῆν ἄρ ζῶσ τῆρεῶς ἔ λῆλᾶ τῶ δαῖδᾶλλῆ οἶο.					
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Καὶ δῖᾶ θῶρε ἦ κῶς πόλῦ δαῖδᾶλλῆ ἦρεῖ ρῆιστῶ.					
<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Μιτρεῦς θῆν ἔφῶ ρῆι, ἔρῦ μᾶ χρῶος ἔρκος ἄ κὼν τῶν.					
<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Ἡοι πλεῖστῶν ἔ ρῦτῶ δῖ ἄπερ ὀ δῆ ἔισᾶτῶ καὶ τῆς.					

In the first of these verses we observe the *hiatus* formed by the concurrence of the vowels *i* and *α*, the one of which concludes the word *αρηρεσι*, and the other begins the following word: both of these vowels are sounded, and make parts of the same foot. This *hiatus* is seldom admitted in *Latin Hexameters*, and when received is intended to be expressive of some circumstance aptly represented by the hesitation of the voice in pronunciation, the manner of

utterance, and prolongation of the sound on the *Tympanum*.

The figure called *Diæresis*, used in ὀϊστός, the last word of the first line, by softening the sound of the diphthong, gives an agreeable termination to the verse.

The poet in these verses also employs the *Dialects* with excellent effect, not only to render his verse complete; but by accommodating the sound to the sentiment, presents in a manner, to the eye, a view of the circumstances he intends to describe. To be sensible of this, let the situation of ἀρηροτι, ἐληλατο, and δαίδαλεοιο, be carefully noticed, and the effect of a transposition observed.

The number of *Dactyls*, and one *Tribrachys* introduced into these verses, fully answer the intention of the writer, and clearly display the rapid motion and violent effects of the arrow shot from the bow of the skilful archer *Pandarus*; and the situation of the *Spondees* in like manner represent the various obstructions the arrow met with in its passage through three different defensive coverings, which must be penetrated before it could reach the body.

That these observations are not the offspring of a heated imagination, and that the construction of these verses was not accidental, but the effect of premeditation, will evidently appear by comparing them with other passages of the same author, in parallel or similar cases, where it will be seen that the same mechanism, and even some of the same words, are

employed for the same purpose, and with a like effect.

Among many other passages corroborative of the foregoing remarks, one only shall be selected from *Il.* 4. 450; where we find the description of two torrents rushing with impetuosity from the mountains, and a comparison drawn between the tumultuous roaring of the waters at their confluence in a valley, and the confused noise and clamour of a battle, expressed in language so impressive, as almost to present the objects themselves to view. The reader who thinks proper to investigate the subject farther, will uniformly find the structure of the verse to be the result of design, and not the effect of accident.

DACTYL. TRIM.

ANALYSIS.

	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Αἱ Μῆσαι τὸν Εἰῶτα,	Αἱ Μῆ	σᾱῖ τὸν Ε	εῶτᾱ
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Δῆσται σφανοῖσι,	Δῆτᾱ	σᾱῖ σῆφᾱ	νοῖσι
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Τῷ καλλεῖ παρεδᾶκαν,	Τῷ καλλ	εῖ παρεῖ	δᾶκᾱν
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Καὶ νῦν ἡ Κυθέρεια	Κᾱῖ νῦν	ἡ Κυθῆ	ρεῖα
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Ζῆτει, λῦτρα φερεσθαι	Ζῆτῆῖ	λῦτῤᾱ φῆ	ρῆτᾱ
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Λῦσασθαι τὸν Εἰῶτα.	Λῦσᾱσθ	αῖ τὸν Ε	εῶτᾱ

	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Κᾶν λυση δε τις αὐτον,	Κᾶν λῡ	σῆ δ᾽ τῖς	ᾠτῶν
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Ὅυκ ἐξεισι μενει δε.	Οῦκ ἐξ	εἰσῖ μῦ	νῆι δ᾽
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Δαλευειν διδιδακται.	Δᾶλῆυ	εἰν δ᾽ εἰδῖ	δακται
			<i>Anacr.</i> 30.

The preceding verses from *Anacreon*, are *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*, frequently called *Pherecratic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*. This is the constant order of the feet through this whole ode; but in the first place either an *Iambus* or *Spondee*, and in the last, a *Dactyl* or *Spondee*, are indifferently admissible. Compare with this ode, *Moschi Amor fugitivus*.

It is presumed no difficulties will occur in comprehending the reason why each particular syllable is marked long or short. The preceding rules will render the reasons obvious. It may not be amiss, however, for the sake of beginners, to mention, that in the seventh line, Κᾶν, being compounded of κα and αν, is a contracted syllable, and must therefore be long.

In whatever measure *Anacreon* writes, his verse is always peculiarly sweet and harmonious. It is the more to be regretted that his genius was so often prostituted to purposes unjustifiable and base.

ELEGIAC.

Πεπνυσο, μηδ' αἰσχροῖσιν ἐφ' ἐργασίῃ μηδ' ἀδικοῖσι

Τίμας μηδ' ἀρετας ἔλκεο, μηδ' ἀφενος

Ταυτα μὲν ἔτως ἰσθί· κακοῖσι δὲ μὴ προσομιλεῖ

Ἀνδράσιν, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔχεο

Καὶ τοῖσιν μετὰ πίνει καὶ ἐσθίει, καὶ μετὰ τοῖσιν

Ἴζε, καὶ ἀνδάνε τοῖς ὦν μεγάλη δύναμις.

Εσθλῶν μὲν γὰρ ἀπ' ἐσθλα μαθησεαί· ἦν δὲ κακοῖσι

Συμμιχθῆς, ἀπολείς καὶ τὸν ἔοντα νοῦν.

ELEGIAC SYSTEM ANALYZED.

Dact. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*

Πεπνυσο | μηδ' αἰσχ | ροῖσιν ἔ | φ' ἐργασίῃ | μηδ' ἀδ' | κοῖσι

Spon. *Dact.* *Spon.* *Anap.* *Anap.*

Τίμας | μηδ' ἀρε | τας ἔλκ | εῖ, μηδ' | ἀφενος.

Dact. *Spon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*

Ταυτα μὲν | ἔτως | ἰσθί· κα | κοῖσι δ' | μὴ προσο | μιλεῖ

Dact. *Spon.* *Spon.* *Anap.* *Anap.*

Ἀνδράσιν, | ἀλλ' αἰ | εἰ τῶν | ἀγαθῶν | ἔχεο.

Spon. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*

Καὶ τοῖ | σιν μετὰ | πίνει καὶ | ἐσθίει, | καὶ μετὰ | τοῖσιν

Dact. *Dact.* *Spon.* *Anap.* *Anap.*

Ἴζε, καὶ | ἀνδάνε | τοῖς ὦν | μεγὰλῃ | δυνάμει.

Spon. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Spon.*

Εσθλῶν | μὲν γὰρ ἀπ' | ἐσθλα μὰ | τῇσ' αἰ· | ἦν δ' καὶ | κοῖσι

Spon. *Dact.* *Spon.* *Anap.* *Anap.*
 Ζῦμμῖχθ | ῆς, ᾗπῶ | λῆις καί | τῶν ἔοντ | ᾗ νόον.

ELEGIAC, being composed of *Hexameter* and *Pentameter* verses alternately, has in the foregoing system been scanned and marked accordingly. On the former, no additional observations are necessary; but with respect to the latter, viz. the *Pentameter*, which, as has been before observed, may be scanned two different ways; it may be noticed that in the second line, the concluding word ἀφενος, which is an *Anapæst*, has the last syllable *ος* necessarily long by *Synapheia*, i. e. because influenced by the initial consonant of the following verse. In the fourth, sixth, and eighth lines, the concluding syllables, though naturally short, are made long, on account of the pause required at the end of a sentence. The quantity of the last syllable in ἀφενος might be accounted for in the same manner, without reference to *Synapheia*.

The *Pentameters* may also be scanned otherwise; thus,

Spon. *Dact.* *Cæs.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Cat. syll. or Cæs.*
 Τιμᾶς | μῆδ' ᾗρεῖ | τᾶς, | ἑλκεῖο | μῆδ' ᾗρεῖ | νος.

Dact. *Spon.* *Cæs.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Cat. syll.*
 Ανδρᾷσιν | ᾗλλ' αἰ | εἰ | τᾶν ᾗγαῖ | θᾶν ἑχεῖ | ο.

The remaining verses of the same metre may be scanned in a similar manner.

Both these modes of scanning have their uses. The first mode was that used by the ancients, as ap-

pears from *Quintilian*, the second was introduced by the moderns.

Elegiac verse had its name from ἔλεγος, *lamentatio*, because it was used in plaintive compositions; the unequal measures aptly representing the inequalities always observable in grief.

II. ANAPÆSTIC METRE.

An *Anapæstic* verse without any restriction* of places,† admits an *Anapæst*,‡ *Spondee*, or *Dactyl*.

Anapæstic verses are sometimes intermixed with other species; but are often in a detached system by themselves.

A system is chiefly composed of *Dimeters*; and is most correct;

1. When each foot, or at least each *Syzygy*, ends with a word.§

2. When the last verse but one of the system is *Monometer*|| *Acatalectic*; and the last, *Dimeter Catalectic*, with an *Anapæst* in the second metre.

* Κατὰ πᾶσιν χώραν. *Heph.*

† The *Dimeter Catalectic*, called *Paræmiac*, is an exception. This species of verse requires an *Anapæst* in the last place but one, and is considered incorrect when a *Spondee* is found there.

‡ In some instances the proper foot is resolved into a *Proceleusmatic*.

The first of the following verses is more correct than the second.

Spon. *Anap.* *Spon.* *Spon.*

§ Ζεὺς γὰρ μέγαλ' ἦς | γλώσσῃς κόμπ' ἔς

Anap. *Anap.* *Anap.* *Spon.*

Εὐὸπλὸς γὰρ ἔπ' αὖ | τὸν ἔπ' ἐνθρῶσκ' εἰ.

|| Επ' ἄκρῳ ἤδ' ἢ

Νικῆν ὀρμῶντ' ἄλλ' ἀλᾶξαι.

In an *Anapaestic* system, there is this peculiarity: that the last syllable of each verse is *not common* as in other species; but has its quantity subject to the same restrictions, as if the foot to which it belongs, occurred in any other place of the verse. *Clarke* affirms, as has been before mentioned, that the last syllable must always be long, or the sentiment concluded with the verse.

|| The *Monometer Acatalectic*, is called an *Anapaestic Base*. This is sometimes dispensed with in a system: the *Paræmiac* rarely.

Η πολλὰ βροτοῖς ἐστὶν ἰδῆσι

Γνῶναι. πρὶν ἰδεῖν δ' οὐδεὶς μάντις

Τῶν μελλόντων ὅτι πρᾶξει. *Soph.* *Aj.* near the end.

A series therefore of *Anapaestic* verses, consisting of one or more sentences, is to be constructed, as if each sentence was only a single verse. See the foregoing sentence from *Sophocles*.

Hence, it has been laid down as a rule, that, if the last foot of a verse, in the middle of a sentence, begins as an *Anapaest* or *Spondee*, its last syllable must be long, *naturally*; as,

Anap. *Spon.* *Spon.* *Anap.*

Υπέρ' | θαίρει | Κᾶισφας | ἔσιδ' ὦν. *Soph.* *Ant.* 189.

Or by *position*; as,

Spon. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

Εἰς ᾗθ | μὲν ἔμοι | καὶ φίλῳ | τῇτᾷ |

Σπενδῶν. *Æsch. Prom.* 191.

Here the *α* in the last word of the first line, is rendered long by position, the following word beginning with a double consonant; so that the first syllable of the next verse exercises an influence over the last syllable of the former.

If the last foot of a verse in the middle of a sentence begin with a *Dactyl*, the last syllable must be short; as,

Spon. Anaph. Dact. Dact.

Σῆμναί τε θῆων παῖδες Εἰννύες

Anaph. Spon. Anaph.

Ἀδ' κῶς θνήσκοντάς ὀρεᾶτε.

This rule is dispensed with only at the end of a sentence, where a *Tribrach*, *Cretic*, or *Trochee*, sometimes supply the place of an *Anapest*, *Dactyl*, or *Spondee*, but in no other case.

Note. On the subject of *Synapheia*, see part second; and see also *Bentley's Phalaris*.

There is a species of *Anapestic* verse, called *Aristophanic*, or *Aristophanian*, which is a *Catalectic Tetrameter*.

Anaph. Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Φᾶν' ἔρῳ μὲν ἔγωγ' | οἰμαὶ γνῶναι | τῆτ' εἶναι πα | σὶν ὁμῶως.

The verse by some called *Proceleusmatic*, being composed of feet, *isochronal* to an *Anapest*, and ending for the most part with an *Anapest*, has also the title of *Anapestic*; as,

Procel. Procel.

Πρὸς ἔμὸν ὄ | μὲν γένετο ὄ | α

Proc. Proc. Proc. Anaph.

Τὶς ὄρεῖ | βᾶθ' ἑκὼμα | τὰ δ' ἐπέσ' | τὸ βροτῶν.

ANAPÆSTIC SYSTEM.

Δηλὸν ἐμοί γ' ὥς | φορβῆς χρεῖα

Στίβον ὀγμῆυι τον δε πῆλας που.

Ταυτην γὰρ ἔχειν βιοτῆς αὐτον

Λογος ἐστὶ φύσιν, θροβόλ' ἔχοντα

Πτηνοῖς ἰοῖς στυγερον στυγερώς

Οὐδὲ τιν' αὐτῶ

Παιῶνα κακῶν ἐπινώμαν.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEM.

Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Δῆλ' ὄν ἐμοί γ' ὥς | φορβῆς χρεῖα. Long, because the next syllable begins with two consonants.

Anaph. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Στίβον ὀγμῆυι | τον δ' ἐπῆλας που

Spon. Anaph. Anaph. Spon.

Ταυτῇ γὰρ ἔχειν | βιότῆς αὐτον. Last long, influenced by the succeeding letter in the next line.

Anaph. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

* Λογος ἐστὶ φύσιν θ | ἡροβόλ' ἔχοντα. Last long for the same reason.

Spon. Spon. Anap. Anap.

Πτηνῶις ἰοῖς | στῦγ' ἔρῶν σ | τῦγ' ἔρῶς

Οὐδ' ἔ τιν' αὐτῶ. *Monometer Acatalectic, or Anapaestic Base.*

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Πᾶι ὦν ἄ κακῶν | ἐπ' ἰνῶμαν. *Dimeter Catalectic, or Paroemiac.*

* The first metre in this verse is less correct than the other metres in the system, because the syllable *ιν* in *φυσιν*, is short, and becomes long merely by the force of the following consonant.

ANOTHER SYSTEM WITHOUT THE BASE.

Ω δεινον εἶδεν παθος ἀνθρώποις

Ω δεινοτατον παντων ὅς' ἐγώ

Προσεκυρτ' ἤδη. Τίς σ' ὦ τλημον,

Προσεβημανια; τίς ὁ πηδησας

Δαιμων μειζονα των μηκιστων

Προς τη ση δυσδαιμονι μοιρα

Φευ φευ δυσταν' ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἐσιδεν

Δυναμαι σε, θελων πολλ' ἀνεξεσθαι

Πολλα πυθεσθαι, πολλα δ' ἀθρησαι

Τοιαν φρικην παρεχεις μοι. *Soph.*

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

Spon. Anap. Anap. Spon.

Ω δ' εἰ | γ' ὅν ἰδ' εἰν || πᾶθ' ὅς' ἀνθρ | ὦπ' οἰς

Spon. Anaph. Spon. Anaph.

Ω δ' εἰν | ὅ τ' ἄτ' ὦν π || ἀντ' ὦν | ὅ σ' ἔγ' ὦ

Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Πρὸς ἑκ' ὤρ' | ἡ δ' ἡ. || Τίς σ' ὦ | τ' λ' ἡ μ' ὦν. Last long, influenced by the succeeding verse.

Anaph. Anaph. Anaph. Spon.

Πρὸς ἑβ' ἡ | μ' ἄν' ἡ ; || τίς ὅ π' ἡ | δ' ἡ σ' ἄς

Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon.

Δ' αἰ μ' ὦν | μ' εἰ ζ' ὦν ἄ || τ' ὦν μ' ἡ | κ' ἰ σ' τ' ὦν

Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Πρὸς τ' ἡ | σ' ἡ δ' ὦ σ' || δ' αἰ μ' ὦν | μ' οἰ ρ' ἄ. Last long, (because α is an improper diphthong,) though ρα be preceded by a diphthong.

Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Φ' εἰν, φ' εἰν, | δ' ὦ σ' τ' ὦν' || ἄλλ' ἡ | δ' ἔ σ' ἰ δ' εἰν

Anaph. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

Δ' ὦν ἄ μ' αἰ | σ' εἰ, θ' εἰ λ' ὦν || π' ὦ λ' ἄν' εἰ | ρ' εἰ σ' θ' αἰ

Dact. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Π' ὦ λ' ἄ π' ὦ | θ' εἰ σ' θ' αἰ, || π' ὦ λ' ἄ δ' ἄ | θ' εἰ σ' αἰ. Here α is short before θ and ρ, a mute followed by a liquid.

Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Τ' οἰ ἄν | φ' ρ' εἰ κ' ἡν || π' ἄ ρ' εἰ χ' εἰς | μ' οἰ. *Dimeter Catalectic, or Paræmiac.*

SYSTEM OF PARÆMIACS.

Σιγαν νυν ἅπας ἔχε σιγαν·

Και παντα λογον ταχα πευση·

Ημιν δ' Ιθακη πατρεις ἐστι·

Πλεομεν δ' ἄμ' Οδυσεῖ θειῳ.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING PARCE- MIAC.

Spon. Dact. Anap.

Σίγα^ν | νῦν ἅπᾱς || ἔχῃ σίγ | αν. *Cat. Syll.*

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Καὶ πα^ντ | ἄ λόγ^{ον} τ || ἄχᾱ πῆυ | ση

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Ἡμῖν δ^ο | Ἰθακῇ | πατρί^ς ἔστ | ι

Anap. Anap. Anap.

Ἡλέ^ομῆν | δ^ο ἄμ' Οδῦ^σσ || εἴθε^ι | ω. *Cratin.*

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ω της μεγαλης σοφιας επιθυμησας ανθρωπε παρ' ἡμων,
Ως ευδαιμων εν Αθηναιοις και τοις Ελλησι γενησει,
Ει μνημων εἰ και φροντιστης, και το ταλαιπαρον ενεστιν
Εν τη ψυχη, και μη καμνεις μεθ' ἑστας, μη τε βαδίζων,
Μητε ριγων ἄχθει λιαν μητε γάρισταν επιθυμεις.
Οιν⁸ τ' ἀπεχει και γυμνασιων, και των ἄλλων ἀνοητων
Και βελτιστον τ⁸το νομιζεις, ὅπερ εἰκος δεξιον ἀνδρα
Νικᾶν πρᾶττων και βδλεуων και τη γλωττῇ πολεμιζων.

Aristoph.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

Spon. Anaph. Anaph. Anaph. Spon. Spon.

Ω τῆς | μεγάλῃς || σοφίᾱς | ἑπιθῦ || μῆσᾱς | ἀνθεῶ || πῆ

Anaph.

παρ' ἡ | μων

Spon. Spon. Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Ως εὔ | δαίμων || ἐν Αθῇ | ναϊοῖς || καὶ τῶις | Ελλῆσ || ὕ

Anaph.

γῆνῃ | σσι

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Dact.

Εἰ μνη | μων εἰ || καὶ φρον | τιστῆς, || καὶ τὸ τᾶ |

Spon. Anaph.

λαὶ πῶ || ρον' ἐνέστ | ιν

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Εν τῇ | ψυχῇ, || καὶ μῇ | καμνέις || μεθ' ἑστ | ᾱς μῇ || τῆ

Anaph.

βαδίζ | ων

Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph. Dact.

Μῆτ' ῥ' | γῶν ᾠχθ || εἰ λι | ᾶν μῇ || τῆγ' ᾠρίστ | ᾶν ἑπ' ||

Spon.

ῥυμείς. *Brachycatalectic.*

Spon. Anaph. Spon. Anaph. Spon. Spon.

Οἶνδ | τ' ᾠπέχεῖ || καὶ γῦμν | ᾠσῶν, || καὶ τῶν | ᾠλλῶν

Anaph.

|| ᾠνόητ | ων

Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Spon.

Καὶ βέλτ | ἰστῶν || τῆτό νό | μῆζεις, || ἔπῃς εἰ | κῶςδ'ἰξ ||

Anap.

ἴον ἀνδρ | α

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Νικᾶν | πρᾶττων || καὶ βῆ | λῦων || καὶ τῇ | γλῶττῇ ||

Anap.

πόλ'εμίζ | ων.

III. IAMBIC METRE.

IAMBIC SYSTEMS.

DIM. CATALECTIC.

The first, third, and fifth places admit an *Iambus* or *Spondee*.

The second, fourth, and sixth places admit an *Iambus* only.

Ου μοι μελὶ Γυγαῶ
 Τε Σαρδεῶν ἀνακτος.
 Ουθ' αἰρεεὶ με χρυσος,
 Ουδὲ φθονῶ τυραννοῖς.
 Ἐμοι μελὶ μυροῖσι
 Καταβρεχεῖν ὑπὸ πηλην.
 Ἐμοι μελὶ ροδοῖσι
 Καταστρεφείν κερηνα.
 Το σημερον μελὶ μοι,
 Το δ' αὖριον τις οἶδεν;

VARIATIONS.

BEGINNING WITH
AN ANAPÆST.

The *Iambus* in the odd places, resolvable into a *Tribrach*.

The *Spondee* in the odd places resolvable into a *Dactyl* or *Anapæst*.

The *Iambus* in the even places, (except the last) resolvable into a *Tribrach*, an *Anapæst* substituted in case of a proper name only.

Απολοιτο πρῶτος αὐτος
Ο τον ἀργυρον φιλησας.
Δια τριτον εκ ἀδελφος,
Δια τριτον ε τοκης·
Πολεμοι φονοι δι' αὐτον.
Τοδε χειρον, ὀλλυμεσθα
Δια τριτον οι φιλχντες.

Anacreon.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEMS.

Spon. Iamb. Iamb.

Οὐ μοι | μῆ λῆι || Γυῖ γᾶ | ω *Catalectic syllable.*

The following verses are all measured and scanned as the first.

Τῶν Σᾶρδ' | ἔων || ἄνᾶκτ | ος

Οὐθ' αἶρε | ἔει || μῆ χρεῦσ | ος

Οὐδ' ἔφθ | ὄνῳ | τῦ ρᾶνν | οισ.

Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.

Εμοῖ | μῆλῃ || μῦροισ | ι *Catalectic syllable.*

Κᾶτᾶβρ | ἔχῃν || ὕπῃν | ην

Εμοῖ | μῆλῃ || ρῶδοισ | ι

Κᾶτᾶστ | ρῆφῃν || κᾶρῃν | α

Τὸ σῇ | μῆρον μ || ἔλῃ | μοι

Τὸ δ' αὖ | ρῶντ || ἵς οἶδ | εν.

SECOND SYSTEM.

Anap. Iamb. Iamb.

Απόλωι | τὸ πρῶ || τὸς αὖ | τος *Catalectic syllable.*

The following are scanned in the same manner as the first.

Ο τὸν ἀργ | ὕ ρονφ || ἵ λῃσ | ας

Δῖᾶ τῆτ | ὄν ῆκ || ᾗδῆλφ | ος

Δῖᾶ τῆτ | ὄν ῆ | τὸ κῇ | ες

Πῶλῃ μοῖ | φῶνῳ || δῖ αὖτ | ον

Τὸ δῖ χῃ | ρὸν ὀλλ || ὕμῃσθ | α

Δῖᾶ τῆτ | ὄν οἰ | φῖλῶντ | ες.

TRIMETERS OR SENarii.

Εν παντι प्रायै द' ईसθ ०मिलीस काकस

Κακίον εἶδεν, καρπὸς κομίσσεος.

Ατης ἀρχα θανατον ἐκκαρπιζεται.

Η γαρ ξυνεισβας πλοιον εὔσεβης ἀνερ

Ναυτησι θερμοις και πανεργια τινι,

Ολωλεν ἀνδρῶν συν θεοπτύῳ γενεῖ
 Ἡ ξυν πολιταῖς ἀνδράσιν, δίκαιος ὢν,
 Ἐχθροῦ ξenois τε καὶ θεῶν ἀμνημοσι,
 Ταυτῶ κυρησας ἐκδικῶς ἀγρευματος,
 Πληγεις θεῶ μαστιγι παγκοινῶ δαμῆ. *Æschyl.*

ANALYSIS OF IAMBIC TRIMETERS.

Trimeter Acatalectic.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Ἐν πᾶν | τῷ περᾶ || γῆι δ' ἔσθ' | ὅμι || λῖᾶς | κᾶκῆς
Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Κᾶκῆ | ὄν ᾖδ' || ἔν κᾶρπ | ὅς ᾖ || κῶμιστ | ἔ ὅς
Spon. Iam. Dact. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Ἀ τῆς | ᾗδου || ρα θᾶνᾶ | τὸν ἔκκ || ᾗρπιζ | ἔῖαι
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Ἡ γᾶρξ | ὕνεισ || βᾶς πλοῖ | ον ἔυ || σῆβῆς | ᾗῆρ
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Νᾶυτῇ | σὶ θῆρμ || οἰς καὶ | πᾶνερ || γῖα | τῷ νῖ
Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
 Ολω | λέν' ἀνδ' || ρων συνθ | ἔοπτ || υστῶ | γένει
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.
 Ἡ ξυνπ | ο λῖ || ταις ανδ' | ρᾶσῖνδ || ἱ καὶ | ος ὢν
Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam.
 Ἐχθροῦ | ἔνοῖς || τῆ καὶ | θῆων || ἀμνη | μοσι
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
 Ταυτῶ | κῆρ η || σᾶς ἐκδ' | ἱκῶς || ἀγρεῦ | μαῖτες
Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.
 Πληγεις | θῆ ᾖ || μαστι | γῖ παγκ || κοινῶ | δᾶμῆ.

Note 1. *Morell* rejects the *Anapæst* in the third place, because thereby the *cæsural* pause is destroyed; and *Porson* admits the *Anapæst* in the first place only, and alters the lines in *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*, which militate against his hypothesis.

2. *Hephæstion*, though he rejects the *Anapæst* in the second and fourth place, is silent respecting the third and fifth places.

3. The *Dactyl* frequently occurs in the third seat, in correct *Iambics*, particularly in *Euripides*; whence it has been by some concluded, that a *Spondee* in the same place might be resolved into an *Anapæst*.

4. In the fifth seat, the admission of the *Dactyl* is objected to, because the *Iambic Trimeter* in that case, too nearly resembles the conclusion of a lame *Heroic*.

EXAMPLE

Of an *Anapæst* in a proper name, substituted for an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Κομιζε σαιτην, Αντιγονη, δομων εσω. *Eurip.*

ANALYZED.

Iam. *Iam.* *Spon.* *Anap.* *Iam.* *Iam.*

Κομιζ | ε σαυ || την Αντ | γονη || δ' ὁμων | εσω.

Μαλιστα Φοιβω Τειρεσιαν παρ' ουτις αν.

ANALYZED.

Μᾶλ' ἴστ' | ἄ Φοῖβ || ᾠ Τῆι | ἔσ' ἰάνπ || ἄρξ' | τ' ἰς ἄν.

The fourth foot of the last line may however be scanned thus, ἔσ' ἰάνπ, the *ια* being a *Synizesis*.

Though in the irregular *Iambics* of *Aristophanes*, an *Anapæst* be admitted in the even places, even where there is no proper name; in the *Tragic* poets, this is not allowed.

Anacreon also admits of several irregularities, as the *Cretic* in the first place, which is certainly inadmissible in verses regularly constructed.

Note. That in *Iambic* metre, a *Dactyl* should be avoided in the fifth place, and resolved feet should not concur.

The following lines have an *Anapæst* in the third place, and are on that account by some called harsh or unmusical.

Spon. *Iamb.* *Anap.* *Iamb.* *Iamb.* *Iamb.*

Λῆξ' ἔι | τὸν ἄν || τὸν ἄριθμ | ὄν ὄκ || ἔγῳ | κτάνων

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Anap.* *Iamb.* *Spon.* *Iamb.*

Κἄκων κ | ἄκῳς || νῦν ἄμῳ | ῥὸν ἔκτ || ῥιψᾶι | βίον.

Or by changing the *Anapæst* into a *Tribrach*; thus,

Spond. *Iamb.* *Tribrach.* *Iamb.* *Iamb.* *Iamb.*

Λῆξ' ἔι | τὸν ἄν || τὸν ἄρ' | θμὸν ὄκ || ἔγῳ | κτάνων.

Κἄκων κ | ἄκῳς || νῦν ἄμῳ | ῥὸν ἔκτ || ῥιψᾶι | βίον.

TROCHAIC METRE.

TROCHAIC PENTHEMIMERIS.

In the odd places, is *Troch. Troch.*
admitted a *Trochee* only. Κῆισῃ | ταῖ τᾶ | λᾶς. *Soph.*

In the even places, are *E.* 248.
admissible, a *Trochee* and
a *Spondee*.

VARIATIONS.

TROCHAIC HEPHthemimeris.

The *Trochee* in any *Troch. Spond. Troch.*
place resolvable into a *Māτῃς* | αἰτχῶ | νᾶςῃ | μαῖς.
Tribrach. *A.* 174.

A *Spondee* into a *Dac-* Ηλῶ | γῶ πῶ | ρῆυῃ | ται.
*tyl** or *Anapest*.

* A *Dactyl* or a *Spondee* is sometimes found in the odd places in *Aristophanes*; but only in long verses.

† A *Dactyl* in the odd places occurs only in proper names.

Trochaic verses are mostly *Catalectic*. A system of them consists generally of *Catalectic Tetrameters*; sometimes of *Dimeters Catalectic* and *Acatalectic* intermixed.

In *Tetrameters* the second metre should always

end with a word, as already mentioned in the foregoing part of this prosody.

The precept and example is given by *Terentianus* in the same verses :

—— finis ut quarti pedis

Nominis verbiue fine comina primum clauderet.

This rule is said to be invariably observed by the *Tragic* poets, with the exception of a privative, and prepositions prefixed.

Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch.

Τὰυτᾱ | μοι δ᾽ | || πλημ᾽ | εἶμν ᾱ || φεῶστος | ἐστὶν |

Troch.

ἐνφρῖ | σι. *Æschyl. Pers.* 165.

Porson however does not admit the propriety of this exception, and alters the verse thus :

Τὰυτᾱ μοι μεῖριμν' ᾱφεῶστος ἐστὶν ἐν φρῖσιν δ' ἄπλη.

† Example of a *Dactyl* introduced in place of a proper name.

Or. 1566. Σὺγγϑ̄ | νὼντ' ἑ || μῆν, Πύλλᾱ | δῆν τῆ || τὼν
τᾱδ | ἑ ξὺν | δρῶντᾱ | μοι.

‡ Πρῶς δ' ὃ | μῆς στεῖ | χῶντᾱ | παύσῳ || τῆς πα' | εἰστῶ ||
τᾱς γῶ | ςς. *Ph.* 1331.

‡ Example of a *Tetrameter* with a *Spondee* in the second, fourth, and sixth places.

TROCHAIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER.

ANALYSIS.

Πωλε Θρηκη, τι δη με

Tr. Tr. Tr.
Πῶλῃ | Θρηκῆ || ἤ τι |

Λοξον ὀμμασι βλεπσσα

Tr.
δὴ μῆ
Λοξὸν | ὀμμαῖ || σὶ βλεῖ |
πῶσα

Νηλεως φευγεις, δοκεις δε

Tr. Sp. Tr.
Νηλῆ | ὦς φῆυ || γῆις δῶ |
Tr.
κῆις δῆ.

Acatalectic.

Μηδεν εἰδεναι σοφον;

Tr. Tr. Tr.
Μῆδ᾽ ἐν | εἰδ᾽ ἐν || αἶ σοῦ | φον
Cat. or Heph.

Ισθι τοι, καλως μεν ἂν τοι

Tr. Tr. Tr.
Ισθῖ | τῷ καῖ | λῶς μῆν |
Sp.
ἂν τῷ

Τον χαλινον ἐμβαλοιμι

Tr. Tr. Tr.
Τὸν χαῖ | λινὸν || ἐμβᾶ |
λοιμῇ

Ηνιαι δ' ἔχων, στρεφοιμι

Tr. Tr. Tr.
Ηνῖ | αἶς δ' ἔ || χῶν στρεῖ |
φοιμῇ.

Αμφι τερματα δρομῃ

* Αμφῖ | τερμαῖ || τᾶδρῶ | μῇ
Cat.

Νυν δε λειμωνας τε βοσκειαι

Tr. Sp. Tr.
† Νῦν δῆ | λῆϊμῶ || νᾶς τῆ |
βόσκῃ | αἶ. *Hyph.*

Acatalectic.

	<i>Tr.</i>	<i>Sp.</i>	<i>Tr.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
Κεφα τε σκιρτωσα παιζεις	Κεφαῖ	τῆ σκίρ	τῶσαῖ	
	παί	ζεις.		
	<i>Tr.</i>	<i>Tr.</i>	<i>Tr.</i>	
Δεξιον γαρ ἱπποπειρην	Δεξιῖ	ον γάρ	ἱππῶ	}
	<i>Sp.</i>			
	πειρῆν			
Ουκ ἔχεις ἐπεμβατην. <i>Anac.</i>	Οὐκ ἔ	χῆις επ	ἔμβᾱ	τῆν
	<i>Cat.</i>			

* The last foot of this line may be called a *Tribrach*, τᾶδρῶμᾶ, because in *δρομᾶ*, we meet with an instance of a *ρ* following the middle letter *δ*, in which case the *α*, which of itself is short, will continue short; and the last syllable being common, the verse will then be *Brachycatalectic*.

† In this line, *βοσκειαι* may be a *Spondee*, *εαι* being a *Synizesis*. In that case the verse will be properly a *Dimeter Acatalectic*, and this method of scanning the line appears preferable. As it stands divided above, it is a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Bacchilidian*.

DIM. CATALECTIC.

ANALYSIS.

	<i>Tro.</i>	<i>Sp.</i>	<i>Tro.</i>
Μηδε τις κίκλησκειτω	Μηδῆ	τις κίκ	λήσκῃ τω
	<i>Tro.</i>	<i>Tro.</i>	<i>Tro.</i>
Ευφοροα τετυμμενος	Εὐμφῶ	ρα τῆ	τῦμμέν ος
	<i>Tro.</i>	<i>Tro.</i>	<i>Tro.</i>
Τστ' ἔπος θεοσμενος	Τστ' ἔ	πῶς θεῶ	ἔμμέν ος
Ω Δικα	Ω Δι'	κα	<i>Monometer Catalectic, an imperfect verse.</i>
Ω θεονοι τ' Εριννυων.	Ω θεῶ	νοι τ' Ε	ρίννῦ ων

Ταυτα τις ταχ' ἂν πατηρ Τᾱυτᾱ | τῖς τᾱχ' || ᾱνπᾱ |
της

Ἡ τεκστα νεοπαθης *Ἡ τῆ | κῆσᾱ || νῆσπᾱθ | ης
Οικτον οἰκτῖσταιτ'· ἐπει- Οἰκτὸν | οἰκτῖ || σᾱι τῆ | πει-
-δη πιτνει δομος Δικας. -δῆ†πῖ | τνῆι δῶ || μῆς Δῖ | κας.

Æschyl.

* Νῆσπᾱ may either be a *Tribrach* instead of a *Trochee*, being feet of equal times, or νῆσ may be a *Synizesis*.

† In this verse the syllable πῖ is short, the two consonants, τν, being a slender mute followed by a liquid.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Μητερ 8 λογων ἄγων ἐστ', ἀλλ' ἀναλωται χρονος
Ουν μησωματην, περαινει δ' οὐδεν ἡ προθυμια·
Ου γαρ αν ξυμβαιμεν ἄλλως, ἡ πι τοις ἐιρημενοις
Ωστε με σκηπτρων κρατῶντα, τησδ' ἀνακτ' εἶναι χθονος
Των μακρων δ' ἀπαλλαγεισα νσθετηματων μ' εἶα.
Και συ τωνδ' ἐξω κομιζου τειχεων ἡ κατθανη. *Eurip.*

TROCHAIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC ANALYZED.

Tr. Tr. Tr. Spon. Tr. Spon. Tr.
Μῆτῆρ | οὐ λῶ || γῶν ᾱ | γῶν ῆστ || ᾱλλ' ᾱ | νᾱλῶ || τᾱι χς |
Cat. syll.

Tr. Tr. Tr. Sp. Tr. Tr. Tr.
 Οὐν μῆ | σῶμαῖ || τῆν πῆ | ραῖ νῆι || δ' οὐδ' ἐν | ἦ πρὸ | θῦ-
 μῖ | α

Tr. Sp. Tr. Sp. Tr. Sp. Tr.
 Οὐ γὰρ | ἄν ξυμ || βαίμεν | ἀλλῶς || ἦπ' | τοῖς ἐι || ρῆμεν |
 οἰς

Tr. Sp. Tr. Tr. Tr. Sp. Tr.
 Ωστ' | μῆσκηπ || τρῶν κρᾶ | τρῆτα || τῆσδ' ἄν | ἀκτῆι || νᾶιχ-
 θῶ | νος

Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr.
 Τῶν μαῖ | κρῶν δᾶ || παλλᾶ | γῆισα || νῆθῆ | τῆμαῖ || τῶν
 μῆ | α

Tr. Sp. Tr. Sp. Tr. Sp. Tr.
 Καὶ σὺ | τῶνδ' ἑξ̃ | ὦ κῶ | μῖζῶ || τῆιχῆ | ὦν ἦ || κατθᾶ | νη.

IONIC METRE A MAJORE.

What is termed a pure *Ionic* verse, very rarely consists wholly of *Ionics*, but admits a *Trochaic Dipodia*,* promiscuously with its proper feet.

Seale allows the following varieties in the *Ionic a majore*, or *greater Ionic metre*; though it may be doubted whether verses so constructed can be called pure *Ionics*; viz.

Var. 1. The second *Pæon*† is sometimes found in the first place; the reason for which has been attempted to be given in part 2.

* The verse never ends with the proper foot complete; but has either a *Trochaic Dipodia*, (or *Syzygy*, as some term it,) or the proper foot incomplete; thus,

Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Εἰμῇ τᾶδ'εῖ | χεῖρ'ὀδ'εκταῖ. *Soph.*

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Hās cum gēmī | na compēdē | dēdicāt cā | tēnās.

Brach. Mart. 2. 29.

Ditroch. Great. Ion. Great. Ion. Spond.

Πλῆσθ'ὅς τις | ἐστίν, τόμῃ | γὰ πτῶμα φ'ὸ | βεῖται.

Great. Ion. Great. Ion. S. Epitr.

Pansa ōptīmē | Divōs cōlō | vis sī bōnōs | ēsse. *Epion.*

These two last are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, called *Sotadic* verses.

Pæon 2.

† ΤΥ δ'εἰ μὲ χ'ὸ | εὔειν. *Soph. Dim. Brachycat.*

Pæon. 2. Ditroch.

Δικᾶς ἄφ'ὸ | βήτ'ὸς ᾖδ'εῖ. *Dim. Acatalectic.*

Pæon 2. Ion. a maj. Epitr. 2.

Πῶας τεῖξεν | ἀνθ'ὸς μάλα | κὼν ματ'ευσᾶι. *Trim. Acata.*

Pæon 2.

Αἰὶ πύκλ' | νᾶις δ'ῥ'ὄσ'οις. *Dim. Cat.*

Pæon 2. Ditroch.

Αἰὶ κατ'εῖ | χ'ὼν ἀνῆξ'εῖ | μὲν ξ'ῖρ'ᾱς. *Phæn. 343.*

The last verse is a *Trimeter Catalectic*.

Var. 2. A *Molossus* is sometimes found in an even intermediate place, with a *Trochaic Dipodia*, or, as it is by some called, a *Trochaic Syzygy* following.*

* This restriction prevents the concurrence of too many long syllables.

Ditroch. Moloss. Ditroch.

Καὶ κακῶς ἄ | νείλ'εντ'ὼν | Σῶκ'ῥ'ατῆν'ὸ | κ'ὸσμος. A *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*.

Var. 3. The second *Pæon* is occasionally joined to

a second or third *Epitrite*, so that the two feet together are equal in time to two *Ionic* feet. This is called an *Ανακλασις*,* the defect in time of the preceding foot being in this case supplied by the redundant time of the subsequent.

The verse so disposed is called *Ανακλωμενος*.

Ditroch. resol.

* Τῖν' ἄθ' ὅν τῖν | *Ηρωα. Dim. Catal.*

The first foot of the above verse is a *double Trochee* resolved.

Ion. a maj. 1. res. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. 2. resol.

Τῖ γ' ἄρ' ἔσμεν ὅ | λῶς ἢ πόδ' ἄ | πῆς γ' ἔγον' ἄ μιν | υλῆς.

Ion. a maj. 1. res. Ep. 1. last res. Ditroch.

Στ' ὀχ' ἄσ' αἰ κατ' ἄ | σ' ἑαυτὸν τ' ὀβ' | ὠτ' ἰκὼν ν' ὅ | ησας.

These two verses are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, but the last must be considered impure.

The second metre of this verse may however be amended, by admitting *σεαυτον* to form but two syllables, and then it will be pronounced *σαυτον*, the *εαυ* being a *Synzyzesis*; and in this contracted form, the word is frequently found: then the second metre will be a regular *Ionic a majore*; thus,

2. Pæon. 2. Epitr. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Δ' ἔδ' ὕκ' εἰ μιν | ἄ σ' ἑλ' ἄν' ἄ | καὶ πλ' ἡ' ἄ | δ' ἔς μ' ἔσ' αἰ δ' ἔ.

The above verse is a *Tetrameter Acatalectic*. The first metre is a second *Pæon* containing five times; the second metre is a second *Epitrite* containing seven times: so that the first and second metres taken together, consist of twelve times, equivalent

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ion. a maj. Ditroch. Ion. a maj.

Εἰ καὶ βᾶσι | λῆυς πῆφῦκάς, | ὦς θνητὸς ᾗ | κῆστον

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

*Εἰν χρεῦσῳφῶ | ρῆς, τῆτῳ τυ | χῆς ἔστιν ἔ | παῖμα.

Ditroch. Epitr. 3. Great. Ion.

†Εἰν ἄλαζον | ῆς, τῆτ' ἄνοι | ᾶς ἔστι φρυ | ἄγμα

Ditroch. Great. Ion. Great. Ion.

Εἰν δ'ε σωφροῶν | ῆς, τῆτῳ θεῖ | ὦν δῶροῶν ὑπ | ἀρχεῖ

Great. Ion. Ditroch. Ditroch.

‡Η σωφροῶσυν | ῆ παῖρῆστιν | ἔαν μετρηῆς σῆ | αὐτον.

* In the second verse *εα* in *εαν* by a *Synizesis* forms but one syllable, and assuming then the nature of a diphthong, makes the syllable long. The same observation extends to the same word in the third, fourth, and fifth verses. In the second, fourth, and fifth, however, *αν* is followed by a consonant, which would render the syllable long of course.

† The second foot in this verse is marked as a third *Epitrite*, but if the diphthong *οι* in *ανοίς* be admitted to be short, as preceding a vowel; the second foot will be an *Ionic a majore*, and the verse will be regular; otherwise it will be an *Epionic*.

‡ In this verse, in the third *metre*, the short vowel *ε* continues short, because the two consonants *τρ* which follow, are a *tenuis* followed by a liquid. In the third verse also, and in the third *metre*, *ι* is also short, because followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

^aΣῶκρᾶτην ὅ | κόσμος πῆποι | ἡκέν σῳφῶν | εἶναι

Ditroch. Moloss. Ditroch.

^bΚαὶ κάκῳς ἄν | εἰλῆν τῶν | Σῶκρᾶτην ὅ | κόσμος

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch. resol.

^cΕν τῇ φύλα | κῆ, κῶνιόν | ὅτι πῖῶν τέθν | ἡκε

Ditroch. Ion. a min. Ditroch.

^dΚυνῆς οἱ κα̃ | τᾱ Θρακῆν Εὔ | ἐπίδῃν ἔτε | ἄγον.

Great. Ion. Dispon. Procleus.

^eΤὸν θεῖον Ομ | ἤρῳν λιμὸς | κατ᾽ε̃ δ᾽απᾶν | ἦσεν

Ditroch. Ditroch, Ditroch.

^fἈγαθὸς, εὐφῶ | ἦς, δ᾽ικαῖός | εὐτυχῆς ὅς | εἰσνη

Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

^gΤὸν φθόνῳ λαβ | εἰν δ᾽εἰ μέρϊ | δ᾽α, μῶμῳ ἔχ | εἰν δει.

^a In this verse, the diphthong *οι* is shortened before a vowel.

^b In this verse, the second *metre* is a *Molossus* with a double *Trochee* succeeding, and there is not a single *Ionic* in the verse. The *Molossus* is equivalent in time to an *Ionic a majore*.

^c This verse has its third *metre* a *Ditrocheus*, with the first syllable resolved. The first syllable of *τῆσθνη* is here short, because the short vowel is followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

^d If the second syllable *θρακην* be long, as it commonly is, the second *metre* will be a first *Epitrite*, and the verse an *Epionic*; but it would appear that this line must be faulty, and that it might be corrected thus,

Κυνῆς κατᾱ | Θρακῆν | Εὔε | ἐπίδῃν ε̃ | τραγον. An *Ionic a majore*, a *Molossus*, and *Ditrocheus*.

In the verse thus divided, the second *metre* is a *Dispondeus*, and the third a *Procleusmaticus*; the supernumerary time in the second *metre* compensating for the deficient time in the third, by *ανακλασις*.

^e But this verse may be otherwise divided; thus,

Ion. a maj. Molossus. Ditroch. Resol.

Τὸν θεῖον Ο | μῆρῳν λι | μὸς κατ᾽ε̃δαπᾶν | ἦσεν.

The second *metre* is now a *Molossus* agreeably to the rule; and the third *metre* is a *Ditrocheus*, having the first syllable of the second *Trochee* resolved.

^f The first *metre* of this verse is a *Ditrocheus*, with the first syllable of the first foot resolved.

^g Here we find *δα* long, before a liquid.

A SERIES OF LATIN IONIC VERSES, FROM
TERENTIANUS, ANALYZED.

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.*Trādūnt hōmīn | ēs, sēctā quī | būs Pythāgō |
reā est;*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Arcānā sēc | ūtī physī | cīs rēmōta | cāusis,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Vōcēs nūmēr | ī nōn sīmī | lēs hābērē | sūmmas;

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Et nōmīnā | trādūnt itā | lītērīs pēr | acta,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Hāc ūt nūmēr | īs plūrībūs, | illā sīnt mīn | utis,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Quāndōquē sūb | ībūnt dūbī | æ pērīclā | pugnæ,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Mājōr nūmēr | ūs quā stētēr | it, fāvērē | palmam

Præsāgiā | lēthī. mīnī | mā pātērē | summa

Sīc Pātročlōn | ōlim Hēctōre | a mănū pēr | isse

Sīc Hēctōrā | trādūnt cēcīd | issē mōx A | chilli

Terent.

In the preceding system of verses from *Terentianus Maurus*, it may be observed for the sake of beginners, that *tradunt* and *nomina* have each the first

syllable long, because these syllables are formed by contraction from *transdunt* and *noscimen*.

Patroclus, though strictly, according to the rules of Latin prosody, and the practice of the Roman poets, it may have both the first and second syllables, either long or short, in *Homer* has both uniformly long.

OF IONIC METRE A MINORE.

It has been already mentioned in the second part, that the verse termed *Ionic a minore*, instead of a *Ditrochæus*, admits a *Dijambus*. It may be added that this *metre* is often composed entirely of its proper feet.*

It admits however of an *Iambic Dipodia*,† or *Syzygy*, (as it is termed by some,) and that promiscuously; beginning sometimes with a *third Pæon*,‡ followed by one of the *Epitrites* for an ἀνακλασις.||

Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

* Ολῆσᾶς καί | πῶτῃ μὲν ὄξ | ἔχᾶλκω | κῆφᾶλαν. *Phryn.*

Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a

Miserarum est | nec amorī | dare ludum | neque
min.

vīnō. Hor.

Dijamb. Ion. a min.

† Ομᾶυλός ᾦν | ὕπῃς ᾦ χεῦ | σῖα. *Trim. Brach.*
Soph.

Pæon. 3. Epitr. 3.

‡ Στῆφᾶν ᾗ | ὠτὸν γλυκύν | *Dim. Acat. Pind. Olym. 5.*

Pæon. 3. Epitr. 2. Pæon. 3.

|| Χᾶλῆπῶς ἔ | ρῶς βᾶδιζόντ' | ἐκῆλῆυσῆ | σὺντρεῖχῆιν

In the preceding verse, the *Anaclasis* is double. The first *metre* is deficient by one time, which is supplied by the superabundant time in the second. The third *metre* in like manner is defective, and must be supplied by the fourth. The verse is a *Tetrameter Catalectic*.

A *Molossus* sometimes occurs in the beginning of the verse, and also in the odd places with an *Iambic Dipodia* preceding;* as,

Moloss. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

Γᾶλλᾶι μῆ | πρὸς ὄρεϊνῆς | φιλοθύρσοι | δρῶμαδες. *Tetram. Cat.*

* The *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Syzygy*, precedes, to prevent the concurrence of too many long syllables; as,

Ion. a min. Dijamb. Moloss.

Εμῆ φῆυγῆ | σὶν ἀνδρῆς ᾧς | ὀρνίθες | μάλα κῶι. *Tetram. Cat.*

In the *metre* denominated *Ionic a minore*, or *lesser Ionic*, an *Anaclasis* is indispensable, if a *third Pæon* begins the verse. In the *greater Ionic*, when a *second Pæon* begins, though an *Anaclasis* is strictly regular, it is less necessary, because a stress is naturally laid upon the first syllable of the verse, nearly equal to that which would be laid upon the proper foot.

In the intermediate places, a *second* or *third Pæon* is prefixed to a second *Epitrite*, and this construction of the verse is called, as before, ἀνακλασις.

Ion. a min. Pæon. 3. . . 2. Epitr.

Πύθομα̃ν κα̃ι | κα̃τ᾽ἔδῡν ἔ | ρῶτ᾽ ᾠ̃υγῶν. *Trim. Acat.*

Dijamb. Pæon. 3. . . 2. Epitr.

Εχῆιμῆν Αν | δρῶμῆδ᾽α κα̃ | λᾶν ᾠ̃οῖβᾶν. *Sapph.*

Resolutions of the long syllables are allowed in this, as in the *greater Ionic Metre*.

An *Epionic* verse, a *minore*, is constituted by intermixing with the *Ionic* feet, a double *Trochee*,* *second Epitrite*,† or *Pæon*, without an ἀνακλασις.

Ion. a min. Ditroch.

* Τῖ κα̃ κλη̃σχῶ | τᾶσδ᾽ ἔπῶνῦ | μόν. *Dim. Hypercat.*

2. Epitr. Ion. a min.

† Τᾶνδ᾽ ἔτοιμα̃ν | ὄδῶν ᾠ̃κεῖτῖ. *Dimeter Acatalectic*, the last long syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved into two short.

The two species of *Ionic* feet are not to be intermixed in the same verse.

IONIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER.

1. Δοκιμος δ᾽ ᾤ | τις ὑποστας

Μεγαλῶ ρευματι φωτων,

Εχυροῖς ἐρκεσιν ἐργειν

Αμαχον κυμα θαλασσης
 Απροσοιστος γαρ ὁ Περσων
 Στρατος, ἀλκιφρων τε λαος.
 Δολομητιν δ' ἀπαταν θει
 Τις ἀνης θνατος ἀλυξει;
 Τις ὁ κραιπναι ποδε πηδη-
 ματος εὐπετεος ἀνᾶισσων;

2. Εἰδοὶ δ' Ἀρτεμις ἀγνα
 Στολον οἰκτιζομενα μηδ'
 Ὑπ' ἀναγκας
 Γαμος ἐλθοι Κυθερείος
 Στυγερον πελει τοδ' ἄθλον.
 Κυπριδος δ' οὐκ
 Αμελει γ' ἔσμος οδ' εὐφρων.
 Δυναται γαρ
 Διος ἀγχιστα συν Ηρα
 Τιεταὶ δ' αἰολομητις
 Οεος ἐργοις ἐπὶ σεμνοῖς. *Æschyl.*

Note. That in *Ionic* systems, a *minore*, as in the *Anaspastics*, and in short *Trochaics*, the *Synapheia* goes through the system.

IONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

DIMETER.

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
Δοκίμους δ' ἄρ' τὺς ὑπόστᾱς		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Μεγαλῶ ρεῦ ματὶ φῶτῶν		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Εχῦροις ἐρκ ἔσιν ἐργεῖν		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Αμᾶχον κῶ μᾶ θάλασσης		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Απρῶοιστος γὰρ ὁ Περσῶν		
<i>Pæon. 3.</i>	<i>2. Epitr.</i>	
6. Στρατὸς, ἀλκί φεῶν τῇ λαῶς		

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
7. Αἰολομήτιν δ' ἀπατάνθεις		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Τὺς ἀνῆρ θανά τος ἀλύξει		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Τὺς ὁ κραίπνῳ πόδ' ἐπὶ πῆδη-		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
-ματὸς εὐπέτῃ ὅς ἀναίσσων.		

In the sixth line of the above system, the first metre is a *Pæon. 3*, containing five times, one time being deficient, which is compensated by the superfluous time in the following 2. *Epitrite*, (which contains seven times), by *ανακλασις*; the verse is therefore styled *ανακλωμενος*, viz. *σιχος*.

In the same verse, the last syllable *ος*, is long by

συναφεια, because the next line begins with a consonant.

In the seventh verse, $\theta\epsilon\epsilon$ is a *Synizesis*, $\epsilon\epsilon$ forming but one syllable.

In the last verse, the first *metre* has its last long syllable resolved into two short; and in $\acute{\alpha}\iota\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$, the last word of the second *metre*, the *Diaresis* must be rejected.

SECOND SYSTEM.

Ion. a min.	Ion. a min.	} Dim. Acat.
Επιδ'οι δ' Αρ	τῆμῆς ἄγνᾶ	
Ion. a min.	Ion. a min.	
Στὸ λὼν οἰκτιζ	ὁμῆνᾶ' μῆδ'	

Ion. a min.

Υπ' ἀναγκᾶς. Monometer Acatalectic.

Ion. a min.	Ion. a min.	} Dim. Acat.
4. Γᾶμὸς ἔλθῃ	Κυθῆρ' εἰὸς	
Pæon. 3.	Epirr. 2.	
5. Στυγῆρ' ὄν πῆ	λαῖ τοδ' ᾠθλῶν	

Ion. a min.

Κυπεῖδ'ος δ' ἔκ. Monometer Acatalectic.

Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

Αμῆλ'ι γ' ἔσμ | ὅς ὁδ' εὐφρῶν. Dim. Acat.

8. Δυνάτ'αι γὰρ. Monometer Acatalectic.

Ion. a min.	Ion. a min.	} Dim. Acatal.
Δύς ἄγχις	ἄ σὺν Ηρᾶ	
Ion. a min.	Ion. a min.	
10. Τῆταῖ δ' αἰ	ὀλομήτης	
Ion. a min.	Ion. a min.	}
Θῆς ἱεργῶς	ἔπ' σῆμνῶς.	

In the preceding system, the *Doric a*, used for η is uniformly long, as may be seen in ἀγνᾶ, οἰκτιζομενᾶ, ἀναγκᾶς.

The effect of *Synapheia*, is observable on the closing syllable of the fourth, fifth, eighth, and tenth verses.

The fifth verse is constructed with an *Ανακλασις*.

LATIN DIMETERS.

Dīōmēdēm mōdō māgnūm	} These are all regular <i>Ionic Di-</i> <i>meters Acatalec-</i> <i>tic.</i>
Dēā fēcīt Dēā bellī	
Dōminātrīx Phrygās ōmnēs	
Ut īn ārmīs sūpērārēt.	
Pātūlīs āg mīnā cāmpīs	
Jācūērūnt dātā lēthō.	

The twelfth ode of the third book of *Horace*, is divided by *Bentley* into *Ionic Tetrameters*, and *Dimeters*, as follows.

Equēs īpsō mēlīōr Bēll ērōphōntē, nēquē pūgnō	} <i>Tetram.</i>
Nēquē sēgnī pēdē vīctūs, sīmūl ūnctōs	
Tībērīnīs	

Hūmērōs lāv | ēt īn Undīs. *Dim.*

Cātūs īdēm pēr āpērtūm fūgīēntēs āgī- tātō	} <i>Tetram.</i>
Grēgē cērvōs jācūlārī, et cēlēr āltō lātī- tāntēm	

Frūtīceto ēx | cīpēre āprūm. *Dim.*

These are regular *Ionics a minore*.

OF CHORIAMBIC METRE.

The construction of an ordinary *Choriambic* is very simple; consisting, as has been observed in Part II. principally of *Choriambics*, ending in a *Dactyl*, or *Crétic*, sometimes in a *Tribrachys*, very rarely in a *Molossus*. According to *Hephæstion*, a pure *Choriambic* excludes every foot but a *Choriambus*.

Some authors, however, affirm that the last *metre* is an *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Iambic Syzygy* entire, or *Catalectic*.

The *Iambic Syzygy*, according to these authors, is sometimes found at the beginning, and in long verses in other places; but this happens less frequently.

The following verse is given as an example of a *Choriambic metre*, with an *Iambic Dipodia*, closing the verse.

Choriam. Iam. Iam.

Τῆγγῶμῆνός | κῶμάς | λῶγῆας. Closing in an *Iambic Dipodia*; or if the first syllable of *λῶγῆας* can be admitted to be long, the last foot would be an *Epitr.* 1.

Iam. Iam. Choriam.

Soph. A. 793. Εἰῶς | ἄνι | κατῆ μάχῃ. An instance of a verse beginning with an *Iambic Dipodia*, or a *Dijambus*, and ending with a *Choriambus*.

Iam. Iam. Dact. Spon.

Φεῖνᾱς | παῖρᾱσπ | ᾱς ἔπῃ | λαβα. *Soph. A.* 804.

This has been called by some, a *Choriambic* verse; but it may be so divided as to begin with a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, and to end with a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; in which case, according to *Hephæstion's* definition, whose judgment is of the greatest weight, it could not with propriety be styled *Choriambic*, since it would not contain a single foot of that name. It might rather be called an impure *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, with a *Spondee*, instead of an *Iambus*, in the fourth foot. But if the verse be considered a *Dimeter Catalectic*, the last foot will be a *Choriambus* with a *Catalectic* syllable: and for this reason it has been called a *Choriambic* verse.

Iam. Iam. Choriamb. Bacchius.

Εμῶι | ξὺνεί | ἥς δ' ἄπ' ἄντ | ὅς ἐυφρῶν. *Soph. Aj.* 715,
or rather the last foot an *Iambus* with a common syllable.

This verse also has been called a *Choriambic*. But if it be otherwise divided, thus,

Iam. Iam. Dact. Troch. Spond.

Εμῶι ξὺνεί || ἥς δ' ἄ | πάντ' ὅς || ἐυφρῶν.

It will be found an impure *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with a *Trochee* instead of an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Another rule given by *Seale*, is, that,

If any other foot of four syllables, (*Ionics* and *Pæons* only excepted,) be joined with a *Choriambus*, particularly a *Ditrocheus* or second *Epitrite*, the verse is more properly called *Epichoriambic*.

Iam. Iam. Epitr. 2.

Τεῖς ψῖς ἔπειστ | αῖ γένοιμᾶν

Ditroch. Choriamb. Spon.

Μ' ουπὸτ' αὐθῖς | ἄλλ᾽ μ' ὁ παῦγ | κοίτας.

Tro. Tro. Choriamb. Iam. Cat. syll.

Ποικίλῳ φρεῶν | ἁθᾶν᾽ Ἀ | φρεῶδ' ἰ | τα. *A Sapphic.*

All the verses, however, before quoted, as may be seen in Part II. have been denominated *Epichoriambic*, into which almost all kinds of feet are admitted, at least κατ' ἀντιπαθειαν.

CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS.

Οὐκ ἔτος ὦ γυναῖκες,

Πᾶσι κακοῖσιν ἡμᾶς

Φλώσιν ἑκάστοτ' ἄνδρες.

Δεῖνα γὰρ ἔργα δεῖσθαι

Λαμβανομένοθ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν. *Aristoph.*

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Jane Pater, Jane tuens, Dive, biceps, biformis,

O cate rerum sator, O principium Deorum,

Stridula cui limina, cui cardinei tumultus,

Cui reserata mugirent aurea claustra mundi.

Septimius Afer.

Choriambic Dimeter, with *Epichoriambic Tetrameter*, both *Catalectic*.

Lydia, dic per omnes

Te Deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando perdere? &c. &c. *Hor.*

SAPPHIC SYSTEM,

Consisting of *Epichoriambic* and *Adonic* verses.

Ποικιλοφρον ἄθανατ' Ἀφροδίτα

Παι Διος δολοπλοκε, λίσσομαι σε

Μη μ' ἄταισι, μηδ' ἀνιαισι δάμνα

Ποτνια θυμον

Ελθε μοι και νυν, χαλεπᾶν δε λυσον

Εκ μεριμνων, ὅσα δε μοι τελεσσαι

Θυμος ἰμειρει τελεσον, σὺδ' αὐτα

Ἐυμαχος ἔσσο.

CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Οὐκ ἔτος ᾧ | γυνᾶι κῆς

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Πᾶσι καὶ κῶις | ἱ ἡμᾶς. The last foot is properly a *Bacchius*, but on account of the common syllable, may be allowed to be a *Cretic*.

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Φλῶσ' ἔκαστ' | ὅτ' ἀνδρῆς

Choriam. Cretic.

Δῆιν᾿ γὰρ ἔργῳ | ᾗ δὲ ᾗσᾶι. The last foot called a *Cretic* for the reason assigned above.

Choriam. Cretic.

Λαμβανὸ μῆσθ' | ὑπαυτῶν.

SAPPHIC SYSTEM.

Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Ποικί | λῶφεῶν' || ᾗθ᾿ ᾗτ' | ᾗφεῶ | δῖτα, or, thus,
Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.

Ποικί | λῶφεῶν' || ᾗθ᾿ ᾗτ' ᾗφε | ὀδῖτα, with a common syllable.

Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Πᾶι Δῖος δὲ || λῶπλῶκῆ, λῖσσο | μᾶι σε, or divided otherwise, thus,

Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.

Πᾶι Δῖ | ᾗς δὲ | λῶπλῶκῆ λῖσσ | ὅμᾶι | σε. In the *Comic* and *Tragic* writers, however, the *o* before *πλ* in *δολοπλοκε*, would be short, and *οπλοκε* a *Tribrach*.

Ditroch. Choriam. Iam.

Μῆρ' ᾗτᾶισι, || μῆδ' ᾗνᾶι | σῖ δ᾿ ἄμν | α

Dact. Spon.

Πῶτνῖ᾿ | εὐμῶν *Adonic.*

Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam. com. syll.

Ελθεῖ | μῶι καῖ || νῦν, χαλῆπᾶν | δ' ἔλυσ | ον

Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam.

Εκ μῆ | ρῖμνῶν || οσσ᾿ δ' ἔμῶι | τ' ἔλῃσσ | αῖ

Troch. Iam. Choriamb. Iam.

Θῦμος | ἡμῆς || εἰ τελευσὼν, σ | ὅ δ' αὖ | τα

Dact. Spon.

Ἑμμάχως | ἔσσο.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Choriamb. Choriamb. Choriamb. Cretic.

Jānē pătēr, | Jānē tŭēns, Dīvē, bĭcēps, bĭfōrmĭs,

Choriamb. Choriamb. Choriamb. Cretic.

O cătē rē | rūm sătōr, O | prĭncĭpĭŭm Deōrŭm.

The remaining verses may be scanned in the same manner.

Choriamb. Bacchiuss.

Lydiā dĭc | pĕr ōmnēs

Troch. Spon. Choriamb. Choriamb. Bacchiuss.

Tē Dē | ōs ōr | ō, Sybārĭn | cŭr prŏpĕrēs | āmāndō.

The remaining verses of the ode may be scanned in like manner.

OF ANTISPASTIC METRE.

1. This metre, when pure, is composed of *Antispasts* alone, and *Iambuses*.

2. It ends, (if not *Acatalectic*) in portions of those feet; but will admit also, without vitiating its purity, the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*.

3. Nothing is considered more harsh, than to close this *metre* with its proper feet.

More particularly: the *Antispast* is considered as sufficiently correct under the following conditions:

1. In the first place, besides the proper foot, may be admitted any foot of four syllables, ending like an *Antispast* in a short syllable preceded by a long; as,

An *Antispast*, * - - ¨

A fourth *Epitrite*, - - - ¨

A third *Pæon*, ¨ ¨ - ¨

A *Ditrochee*, - ¨ - ¨

2. In the intermediate places only, an *Antispast*.

3. In the last place, an *Iambic Syzygy*, or *Dijambus* complete, or *Catalectic*, or an incomplete *Antispast*.

Antispast.

Κλῦειν μαῖε | τε

Antispast.

Φῆρῶ πῆμα | τα

PENTHEMIMERIS, DOCHMAIC.

Epitrite 4. *Dijambus*.

Θρῶπῶ δεινῶ | τῆρῶν πῆλαι Antig. 340.

Epitrite 4. *Dijamb*.

Πόντῶ χεῖμῶ | ρῆω νότῶ.

GLYCONIAN.

Ditroch. Antispast. Dijamb.

Ηλθῆς ἔκ π᾽ | ῥᾷτῶν γὰρ ἔ | λῆφᾶντῶν

Paon. 3. Antispast. Antispast. Antispast.

Κεῖν' ἰδᾶ βᾶ | σῖλῆος γῆ | νόσ Αἰᾶν τὸν | ἄρῖς τὸν πῶδ' |

Dijamb.

Αχιλλᾶ.

There is scarcely any limit to the varieties of *Antispastic* verse. The following, according to *Seale*, are the most usual.

1. In short verses, the proper foot frequently vanishes, and the verse consists of one of the before mentioned feet,* and an *Iambic Syzygy*.

2. All the *Epitrites*,† except the second, are occasionally substituted in the several places of the verse, particularly the fourth *Epitrite* in the second.

3. If an *Antispast* begins the verse, and three‡ syllables remain, whatever these syllables be, the verse is *Antispastic*, because they may be considered as a portion of some of the admissible feet, or of some of them resolved.

4. In long verses,§ an *Iambic Syzygy* sometimes occurs in the second place, and then the third place admits the same varieties as the first.

4. *Epitr. Iam.*

* Κῖνῃσᾶσᾶ | χᾶλιν || ω.

† The *Hepththemimer* is called *Pherecratian*.

Epitr. 3. *Epitr.* 4. *Dijamb.*

† Κῶλπῶ σ' ἔδ'εξ | ἀνθ'ἀγνᾶι Χᾶ | ρ'ῖτες Κρῶνω.

This is *Alcmanic*.

Antispast.

‡ Γ'ἔγῳνῆτ'ε | ὄν' ὄπι. *Pind.*

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* *Epitr.* 4. *Iam. Com. syl.*

§ Ηρῖστῆσα—μ'έν ιτρίδ | λ'ἔπτδ μῖκρ'όν | ἄποκλ | ᾱς.

All these varieties have been considered before in Part II. and are termed impure *Antispastics*.

ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER ACATALECTIC AND HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μη Φυναί τον ἅπαντα νι-
-κα λογον· τοδ' ἔπει φανη,
Βηναι κειθεν ὅθεν περ ἦκει,
Πολυ δευτερον, ὥς ταχιστα.
Ὡς εὐτ' ἂν το νεον παρη,
Κεφας ἄφροσυνας φερον,
Τις πλαγχθη πολυμοχθος ἐξω;
Ὅστις τδ πλεονος μερδς
Χρηζει τδ μετρίδ παρρεις
Ζωειν, σκαιουσναν φυλασσων
Εν ἐμοι καταδηλος ἐσταις.

Ακτις ἀελιδ, το καλ-
λιδον ἔπταπυλῳ φανεν
Θηβα των προτερων φαις,
Εφαινθης ποτ' ὦ χρυσεῖς

} *Glyconian*.

Αμερας βλεφαρον }
 Διρκαιων ὑπερ } *Dochmaic.*
 Ρεεθρων μολσσα }

Ετλα και Δαναας ἔρανιον φως
 Αλλαξαι δεμας ἐν χαλκοδετοις
 Αυλαιο· κρυπτομενα δ' ἐν
 Τυμβῆρει θαλαμῳ κατεζευχθη
 Ζευχθη δ' ὀξυχολωσ παις ὁ Δρυαντος
 Ηδωνων βασιλευς κερτομοιοις
 Οργαιοις ἐκ Διονυσου,
 Πετρωδει καταφρακτος ἐν δεσμῳ. *Soph.*

ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Μῆ φῦναι τὸν | ἅπαντ' ἄν- } *Acut.*
Ditroch. *Dijamb.* }
 -κα λὸ γόν· τὸ δ' | ἔπειφ' ἄνῃ. }

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Βῆναι κῆθεν | ὅθεν πῆρ ἦ | κεί } *Hyper.*
Pæon. 3. *Dijamb.* }
 Πόλῳ δ' εὐτέρ | ὄν, ὡς τ' ἄχισ | α. }

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Ως εὐτ' ἄν τὸ | νῆδ' ἄρῃ } *Acut.*
Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Κῆφ' ἄς ἄφρ' ὅ | σὺν ἄς φῆρ' ὄν }

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Τις πλ' ἄγχθῃ πὸ | λῦμ' ὀχθ' ὅς ἐξ | ω; } *Hypercat.*

Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Ος τ' ὄ πλ' | ὄν' ὅς μ' ῆρ' } *Acut.*
Epitr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 * Χρ' ἦζ' εἰ τ' ὄ μ' | τ' ῆρ' ὄ π' ῆρ' }

Epitr. 4. Dijamb.

Ζῶειν, σκαῖο | σὺν ἄν φῦλασσ | ὦν

Pæon. 3.

Εν ἑμοὶ καὶ | τᾷ δὴ λὸς ἔστ | αι

Hyper.

* The ε in μετρίῃς may be short, because followed by τ and a liquid.

Ditroch. Dijamb.

Ακτὶς αἶ | λῖθ τὸ καλ-

Ditroch. Dijamb.

-λίστον ἔπτα | πύλῳ φᾶνεν

Epitr. 4. Dijamb.

Θῆβᾶ τῶν προ | τερων φαῖς

Antispast. Epitr. 3.

Εφᾶνθῆς πότ | ῶ χρυσεῖας.*

*Dim. Acatalectic.
Glyconian.*

* The last metre may be an *Iambic Syzygy*, if the first syllable of χρυσεῖας can be admitted to be short.

Ditroch.

Αμῆρας βλῆ | φᾶρον *Dim. Brach.*

Epitr. 4.

Διρχαίων υ | περ *Monom. Hyper.*

Antispast.

Γῆθεων μὲ | λῆσα *Dim. Brach.*

Dochmaic.

Epitr. 4. Antisp.

Ετλα καὶ Δᾶ | νᾶας ἔρα | νῖον φῶς *Trim. Cat.*

Epitr. 4. Epitr. 4.

Αλλαῖαι δ᾿ | μᾶς ἐν χαλκῷ | ἔτοῖς *Trim. Brach.*

Epitr. 4. Dijamb.

Τυμβῆρῃ θᾶ | λάμῳ κατ᾿ ἔ | ευχθῇ *Trim. Brach.*

Epitr. 4. Antispast.

Ζευχθῇ ὀξὺ | χόλῳ παῖς ὅ | Δρυάντος *Trim. Cat.*

Epitr. 4. Antispast.

Ηδῶνῳ βᾶσ | ἵλῳς κέρτῳ | μῖοις *Trim. Brach.*

Epitr. 4.

Οργαῖς ἐκ Δ᾿ | ὄνυσσῳ. *Catal.*

*Epitr. 4.**Epitr. 3.** Πῆτρώδ' εἰ καὶ | τᾷ φεῖᾳ κτὸς ἐνδ' | εσμῶ. *Trim. Brach.*

* The last metre in the last verse, might be called a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, because the second *α* in κατὰ φεῖα κτὸς, might be short, as it is followed by φε, an aspirate and a liquid.

PÆONIC METRE.

This verse requires all the admissible feet* to have the same *rhythm* with its proper foot, i. e. to consist of five times.

The *Pæon primus*, and *quartus*, are mostly used; but not in the same verse. The *Palimbacchius*, and *Pæon tertius*, very rarely. See Part II.

As with *Anapaestic*, so with *Pæonic*: the most perfect construction closes every *metre* with a word.

To this head may be referred *Bacchiac*† and *Cretic*‡ verses.

4. *Pæon.*4. *Pæon.** Πότε φεῖᾳ ὦ | στῆξεῖ φεῖᾳ. *Soph. Aj.**Cret.**Pæon. 1.**Cret.**Cret.*

Χαίρε' ἔδῃ | μὲς αὖ χεῖνι | ἃ μὲν ἃ | χεῖς ὁμῶς

4. *Pæon.**Bacch.*4. *Pæon.**Bacch.*Μακάρις | σφίᾳς | ποτίνων ἔστ' | ἄωτον. *Cratin.*

The alternate mixture of 4th *Pæons* and *Bacchius* form the most harmonious *Pæonic* verse.

The *first Pæon* is chiefly intermixed with *Cretics*, and is never found at the end of a verse.

Bacch. Bacch. Bacch. Bacch.

† Πρὸς ἀλλὰν | δ' ἐλαυνεῖ | θεὸς σῦμ | φῶρᾶν τᾶσ |

Bacch.

δ' ἔκρεισσῶ. *Eur. Hel. 648.*

Cret. Cret. Cret.

‡ Ἀγνῶῃ | σῆινμῆν ᾗ | σ' ἐλπομαι. *Ib.*

Cret. Cret. Cret. Cret.

Σοῖμῆν εὔ | ἱππὸς εὔ | πῶλὸς ἐγ | χῆσπαλὸς.

Those verses in which *Pæons* of different sorts occur, are harsh and unharmonious.

PÆONIC SYSTEMS.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ὡ μακαρὶ Ἀυτομενες, ὡς μακαριζομεν,
 Παιδας ἐφυτευσας ὅτι χειροτεχνικωτατους.
 Πρῶτα μὲν ἀπασι φίλον, ἄνδρα τε σοφωτατον,
 Τον κιθαραοιδοτατον, ᾧ χάρις ἐφespετο.
 Τον δ' ὑποκριτην ἕτερον ἀργαλεον, ὡς σοφον.
 Εἰτ' Ἀριφραδην, πολυ τι θυμοτοφικωτατον.
 Οντινα ποτ' ᾤμισε, μαθοντα παρὰ μηδενος
 Ἀλλ' ὑπο σοφης φυσεως αὐτοματον ἐκμαθειν.

Εἰσι τινες οἱ μ' ἔλεγον, ὡς καταδιηλλαγην,
 Ηνικα Κλεων μ' ὑπεταραττεν ἐπικειμενος.
 Καὶ με κακισταις ἐκνισε· καθ', ὅ τ' ἀπεδειρομην
 Οἰκτος, ἐγελων μεγα κεκραγοτα με θεωμενοι,
 Ουδεν ἄρ' ἐμου μελον· ὅσον δὲ μονον εἶδεναι,
 Σκαμματιον εἰ ποτε τι θλιβομενος ἐκβαλλω. *Aristoph.*

PÆONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.

Ω μακάρε | Αυτομένεες, | ὥς σε μακάρε | ἰζόμεν, *Cat.*

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.

Παῖδάς ἐφύτ | ἐυσᾶς ὄτι | χεῖροτέχνι | κατὰ τῆς. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.

Πρῶτα μὲν ἄ | πασὶ φίλον | ἀνδρᾶ τῆ σο | φῶτάτων,

Catalectic.

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.

Τον κίθαρε | οἰδοτάτων, | ᾧ χᾶρις ἐφ | ἔσπετο.

Τον δ' ὑποκρί | τῇν ἑτέρων | ἀργάλλον, | ὥς σοφον

Εἴτ' Ἀεὶφραδ' | ἦν, πολὺ τῖ | θυμοσοφί | κατὰ τῶν

Οὐτὶν' ἄ ποτ | ᾠμοσε, μάθ | οντᾶ πάρα | μῆδ' ἔνος,

Catalectic.

Pæon. 1. Cret. Pæon. 1. Cret.

Ἀλλ' ὑπο σο | Φῇ φῦσ' ὥς | αὐτομάτων | ἐκμαθεῖν. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.

Εἰσὶ τινές | οἱ μ' ἐλέγον, | ὥς καταδ' | ἡλλαγῆν. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.

Ἡνίκα Κλέ | ᾦν μ' ὑπέτα | ραττὲν ἐπ' | κειμένους. *Cat.*

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.

Και μὲ κακ' | σταις ἐκν' σέ | καὶ θ' ο τ' ἀπ' | δεῖρο μῆν

Οἰκτος, ἐγ' ἔλ | ᾦν μὲ γακ' | κραγοτά μ' | θῆαμένοι

Οὐδ' ἔν αρ' ἔ | μδ' μέλον' οσ | ον δ' ἔ μονον | ἔσδ' ἔναι

Σκῶμματιον | εἰ ποτ' ἔ τ' | θλίβομένος | ἐκβαλλῶ.

Acatalectic.

The last verse, as it stands, has a *Molossus* at the end; but it should most probably be $\epsilon\kappa\beta\alpha\lambda\omega$, which will be a *Cretic*.

The word $\kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ in the last line but three, has its second syllable short. This sometimes, though rarely happens, when the two consonants, as $\sigma\tau$ are capable of beginning a syllable. See Rules, and *Hom. Il.* 2. 537. In the last line but one, $\theta\epsilon\omega$ is a *Synizesis*. In the fourth line from the end, $\kappa\alpha\theta'$ is long, α being a diphthong.

PROSODIAC VERSE.

There is such a connection between the *Ionic* measure and the *Prosodiac*, that some have considered *Prosodiac* only a different name for a peculiar species of *Epionics*; viz. a verse consisting of an alternate mixture of *Choriambic* and *Ionic* feet, or their representatives. In conformity with this idea, it might have been more consonant to propriety, that in the order of arrangement, *Prosodiac* verse should have succeeded *Ionic*; but, as in the second part, the species of verse not generally included in the nine different forms before noticed, were treated together, the same order has been continued; especially as very little farther is necessary on the subject.

SPECIMENS OF PROSODIAC VERSE ANALYZED.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Δεῖνόν τῖ τό | μῆχανόεν.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Τεχνᾶς ὑπερ | ἐλπιδ' ἔχων. *Soph. Antig.*

Pæon. 4. Choriamb.

Μεγᾶς Ἀγῆς | δ' ἐξῖος ἐί | ρος.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Ωρεῖς πᾶλιν | ἐξᾶνυσῖς | χρεος.

OF THE VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT METRES.

FIRSTLY. A long syllable is inserted between the parts of a verse, consisting of similar *metres*.

INSTANCES.

1. The common *Pentameter*, which has a long syllable at the end of each *Hemistich*; and without this, the verse cannot be called *Pentameter*; for these two long syllables constitute one *metre*; thus,

1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ met. 3

Proper. Natu | ræ sequi | tur || semina | quis-

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ met.

que su | æ. The two half *metres* form the fifth.

2. Portions of *Trochaic* verses divided by an intermediate long syllable.

1 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ met. 1 met. of p. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ met.

O co | lonia | quæ cup | is | ponte | ludere | longo.

Catull.

*Trochaic Hephthemim.**
i. e. three and a half feet,
or seven half feet.

Trochaic Hemiholius,
i. e. one whole *metre*, and
a half; or a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

* This mark distinguishes between the two species.

3. Portions of *Iambic* verse divided in the same manner.

Super alta | a vect | tus A || tys || celeri | rate ma |
ria. *Catalectic*.

This verse is called a *Galliambus*, and the ode is varied according to the following type.

<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Syll.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iambic.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>
<i>Anap.</i>	<i>Trib.</i>			<i>Anap.</i>	<i>Tribrach.</i>	
<i>Spond.</i>				<i>Spond.</i>		

SECONDLY. In some species, the portions of an admissible foot, of four syllables, are separated by the intermediate *metres*.

Thus a peculiar species of *Choriambic* verse,* as *Terentianus* styles it, is formed by interposing the proper feet between the parts of an *Epitrite*, or *Iambic Syzygy*.

*Choriamb.*Οἷνξ | δ' ἐξέπ'ον | καδον *Alc.**Choriamb. Choriamb.*

Ανδρῆς | γὰρ πολλῶς | πῦργ'ος Ἀγῆ | ἴος.

Aūdī | vī vētērēm | vīrum

Mācē | nās ātāvīs | ēdītērē | gībus

Tūnē | qūæsiērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm |
tibi.²⁰ *Antispastic, according to Hephaestion.*

In the first of these verses, οἷνξ καδον, allowing the last syllable to be long, will form a third *Epitrite*; so ανδρῆς ἴος, so that the first portion and the last together, will thus form a complete *Epitrite*. The same reasoning is applicable to the Latin verses. Or, the first division of each verse is a portion of either a third or fourth *Epitrite*, and the last division is the remainder of a third *Epitrite*, allowing the closing syllable of the verse to be long.

OF ASYNARTETE VERSE.

Consisting of two species totally dissimilar.

INSTANCES ANALYZED.

I. DACTYLIC TETRAMETER, and TROCHAIC HEMIOLIOS.

1 metre.

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Arch. Τῷ ἰὸς | γὰρ φίλῳ | τῇ τῶς ἔ | ῥῶς ὑπὸ || καὶ δ' | ἦν ἔ |

$\frac{2}{2}$ metre.

λῶσθεις.

Solvitur | ācrīs hy | ēms grā | ta vīcě || vērīs ēt Fă |
vōni.

II. IAMBIC PENTH. and TROCHAIC HEM.

Spon. Iam. Troch. Troch.

Χαίρει | σα νῦμ | φη || χαίρει ἔ | τῶ δ' ὅ | γὰμβρος.

Sapph.

Trăhūnt | qŭe sic | cas || mächī | næ sǎ | rīnas.

III. DACTYLIC DIMETER, and TROCHAIC MONOMETER, or LOGOÆDIC VERSE.

Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Νῆϊ φῶς | ἡμῖθᾶ || σὺν μῆ | λαίην. *Alc.*

Flūmīnă cōnstītē || rīnt ă | cūto

IV. DACTYLIC COMMA, prefixed to an IAMBIC DIMETER, which is called *Elegiambus*.

Dact. *Dact.* *Spon.* *Iam.* *Iam.*
 Αλλ᾽ ἄ μ' ὄ | λῦσ' ἰμέ | λης || ᾠ τᾶι | εἰ δ' ἄμιν | ἄτᾶι | πό-
 θος. *Arch.*

Scrībērē | vērsicū | los || āmōr | ě pēr | cūssūm |
 grāvī.

The *Adiaphoric* syllable is sometimes found in verses of this sort, at the end of the first member, particularly in the *Elegiambic*,* and in the first† instance given under this head.

V. IAMBIC DIMETER, or IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, prefixed to a DACTYLIC COMMA, the converse of the former, and called *Iambilegus*.

Spon. *Iam.* *Dact.* *Dact.*
 Κλῆπτ' | σί μῦθ | ς || ὅι μέγα | λοι βᾶσι | λεις.
Iam. *Iam.* *Spon.* *Iam.* *Dact.*
 Nīvēs | quē dē | ducunt | Jōvēm || nūnc mārē |
Spon.
 nunc syl | væ.

VI. DACTYLIC COMMA, and IAMBIC HEMIHOLIUS.

Spon. *Dact.* *Iam.* *Iam.* *Iam.*
 Στῆριζ | ἢ ποτ' | ταδ' || ἄγῶν | ἰῶ | σχολᾷ. *Aj.* 195.

VII. IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, and DACTYLIC DIMETER.

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Dact.* *Dact.*
 Τὸ μὲν | γὰρ ἐνθ | εν || κῦμα κῦ | λινδ' ἔται. *Alc.*
Iamb. *Iamb.* *Dact.* *Dact.*
 Vides | ut al | tā || stēt nīvē | cāndīdum.

VIII. When the parts thus united are an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, the verse is called *Periodic* or *Circulating*; the quantity being the same, if it be scanned from the end.

Iam. Iam. Troch. Troch.

Πῖθξ θεῖλῃ || σαs φεῖ | νῆσᾶs.

This species of verse is here just mentioned, and included among the *Asynartetes*, to which class it properly belongs; but it is unnecessary to produce any additional examples, as the subject has been treated at large in Part II.

* See verse 10, of Epod. 9. *Hor.*

Arguit et laterē || peritus imo spiritus.

Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon. Troch.

† Καί βῆσ | σαs ὄρε | ὦν δῦσ | παῖπᾶλ | sς || οἶος |

Troch.

ῆν᾽ ὄρ | ῆβης.

But other authors are of opinion, that this licence is inadmissible.

POLYSCHEMATIST.

When a verse is so irregular, as to contain some glaring violation of the preceding principles, the last resource is to call it *Polyschematist*, or *Anomalous*.

To this title may be referred,

1. A verse, otherwise *Iambic*, having a *Spondee* in the second or fourth place.

2. An *Iambus* in a *Trochaic*, &c.

3. *Scazon*.*

Most of the verses of *Terence* are *Anomalous*, of the *Iambic* and *Trochaic* kind.

* Fit scazon, si spondeo prior exit Iambus.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Ακ̄σ̄σ̄ | ἄθ' Ιππ | ὠν̄αν̄ | τός̄ δ̄ | γὰρ̄ ἀλλ'̄ | ἦκῶ̄.

SYSTEM.

Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Nēc fōn | tē lā | brā prō | lūī | cābāll | īnō

Iam. Trib. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Nēc īn | bīcīpī | tī sōm | nīā | ssē Pār̄n | āssō

Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Mīmīni ut | rēpēn | tī sīc | pōē | tā prō | dīrēm.

Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Hēlicōn | īdās | quē, pāl | līdām | que pī | rēnēn

Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Illīs | rēmī | ttō, quō | rum imā | gīnēs | lāmbūnt

Anap. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Hēdēræ | sēquā | cēs. Ip | sē sē | mīpā | gānūs

Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Ad sācr | ā vō | tūm cār | mēn ā | fērō | nōstrum.

Persius.

In order farther to apply the doctrines before advanced, let an analysis of the second Olympic Ode of *Pindar* be attempted.

Αναξιφορμιγγες ὕμνοι

Τίνα θεόν, τίν' Ἡρώα

Τίνα δ' ἄνδρα κελαδῆσομεν

Ἥτοι πῖσαμεν δῖος

Ολυμπιάδα δ' ἴστα

—σεν Ἡρακλῆος

Ἀκροθίνα πολέμβ

Θηρώνα δε τετραορίας

Ἐνεκα νικαφορῶ

Γεγωνητέον ὅτι

Δίκαιον ξενον

Ἐρεῖσμ' Ἀκραγαντος

Ευονυμῶν τε πατέρων

Ἀωτον ὀρθοπολιν.

If the first verse, *Αναξιφορμιγγες ὕμνοι*, be examined, we shall find in the first and second place an *Iambus*; but by the *Trochee* in the third, we are prevented from calling it an *Iambic* verse. Neither can it be denominated *Anapestic* or *Dactylic*. If the double feet are next tried, we shall proceed through the nine species without success. Applying then the compound species, and finding it composed of an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, we pronounce it a *Versus Periodicus*, or circulating *Dimeter*.

Scanned thus,

Iam. Syzygy. Troch. Syzygy.

Αᾠξῖφορμ | ιγγῆς ὕμνοῖ· *Period.*

On examina-
tion of the se-
cond verse, we
at length dis-
cover the *Ionic*
a majore; and
counting the
metres, find it
to be a *Dimeter*
Catalectic.

Ditroch.

Τῖν᾽ ἄ θῆον τι | ν' Ἡρῶα

The first long
syllable of the
double *Tro-*
chee being re-
solved.

This verse on a si-
milar investigation, is
found to be *Paon.*
Dim. Hyper.

Paon. 3. Paon. 3.

Τῖν᾽ δ' ἀνδρᾶ | κῆλ᾽ ἀδῆσῶ | μὲν.

Epitr. 4.

4. Ἡτῶι Πισᾶ | μὲν Δῖος. *Epichoriambic Dimeter*
Catalectic.

Iam. Trib. Spon.

5. Ολῦμ | πῖ᾽ ἀδᾶ | δ' ἰσταᾶ. *Iambic Dimeter Bra-*
chycatalectic.

Antisp.

6. —σῖν Ἡρᾶκλῆ | ης. *Antispastic Monometer Hy-*
percatalectic.

Ditroch. Part of Ion. a min.

7. Ακρῶθινα | πόλῃ μδ. *Epionic a minore Dimeter*
Catalectic.

Ion. a maj. Chor. 1st resol. or Trib. and Iam.

8. Θῆρῶν᾽ δῖ | τετραῶρεῖας. *Prosodiac Dimeter Ca-*
talectic.

Paon. 4. Cretic.

9. Εὐκᾶ νῖ | καφῆςδ. *Paonic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Antisp.

10. Γῆγῶνῆτῆ | ὄν ὄπι. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Antisp.

11. Δῆκᾱῖῶν ζῆ | νον. *Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

Antisp.

12. Εῖσιςμῖ Ακρᾱ | γᾱντος. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Spon. Iam. Trib.

13. Εῶᾱ | νῦμᾱν | τῆ πατῆ | ρων. *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

Dijamb. Dijamb.

14. Αῶτῶν ὄρ | θῶπῶλιν. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

REMARKS.

In the Odes of *Pindar*, and in those of the Greek *Tragedians*, the poet does not always use the same identical feet in the corresponding verses of the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*; but is content, if the *metres* so far agree as to consist of feet equivalent,* or in case of resolution, *Isochronous*.

Thus, in verse 4.

Ητῶι Πισᾱ | μῆν Δῖος.

The fourth *Epitrite* is found in the *Strophe*; and the third *Epitrite* in the corresponding verse of the *Antistrophe*.

Οφθαλμός αἰ | ὦντ' ἔφ-

So in verse 8 of the *Strophe*.

Θηρώνα δ'ε | τετραῶρίας.

The first foot of the *Iambic Syzygy*, is a *Tribrach* and a pure *Iambus* in the *Antistrophe*.

Ἀλλ' ὦ Κρόνι | ἔ παῖ Πῆας.

* This is most commonly done in *Antispastic* verses.

OF THE PAUSE.

Besides the division of verse into *metres* and feet, there is another division into two parts, arising from the natural intermission of the voice in reading. This division is called the *Pause*, and necessarily ends with a word; and its place is generally, though not invariably, determined by the length of the verse.

Heroic verses, and *Trimeter Iambics*, are esteemed most harmonious, when the *Pause* falls upon the *first syllable of the third foot*. In *Iambic* and *Trochaic Tetrameters*, its place is at the *end of the second metre*. These rules, which are far from being general, are more observed by the Roman than Greek poets.

In *Anapaestic* verses, and *Pæonic*, no place is assigned to the *Pause*; because the *metres*, if rightly constructed, end with a word, and consequently, the effect of a *Pause* will be produced at the end of each *metre*.

The same may be observed of *Ionic a minore*.

For a full account of the nature, effect, and variations of the *Pause*, the student is referred to "*Grant's Institutes of Latin Grammar*."

VERSES FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 151.

STROPHE.

Ω Διος ἠδυεπης φατι, τις ποτε τας πολυχρυσων *Dact. Hex.*

Πυθωνος ἀγλαας ἔβας *Iam. Dim.*

Θηβας; ἐκτεταμαι φοβεραν φρενα, δειματι παλλων *Dact. Hex.*

Ιη | ἰε Δα | λιε Παι | αν *Anap. Dim. Cat.*

Αμφι σοι ἄζομενος· τι μοι η νεον *Dact. Tetram.*

Η περιτελλομεναις ωραις παλιν, *Dact. Tetram.*

Εξανυσεις χρεος, *Dact. Dim.*

Ειπέ μοι, ω χρυσεας τεκνον ἐλπίδος, *Dact. Tetram.*

Αμβροτε φαμα *Dact. Dim.*

ANTISTROPHE.

Πρῶτα σε κεκλωμενος θυγατερ Διός, ἀμβροτ' Ἀθὰνα
 Γαῖαρχον τ' Ἀδελφῆαν
 Ἀρτεμιν, ἃ κυκλοεντ' ἀγορὰς θρόνον ευκλεία θάσσει·
 Καὶ φοὶ | βὸν ἑκα | βολον, ἰω | ἰω
 Τρῖσσοι ἀλεξιμοροὶ προφάνητε μοι,
 Εἰποτε καὶ πρὸ τερας ἄτας ὑπὲρ
 Ορνυμενας πολεῖ,
 Ἡνυσάτ' ἐκτοπιᾶν φλογα πημάτων,
 Ἐλθετε καὶ νυν.

N. B. The arrangement observed, is that of Mr. *Heath*.

MONOSTROPHICA.

Ω ποποὶ | ἀναριθ | μα φερῶ | πημάτων *Anapäst. Dim.*
 Νοσεὶ δὲ μοὶ προπὰς στολὸς *Iamb. Dim.*
 Οὐδ' ἐνὶ φροντίδος ἐγχοῦς, *Dact. Trim.*
 Ω τις ἀλεξεται· οὐτε γὰρ *Dact. Trim.*
 Ἐκγόνα κλυτὰς χθονὸς *Troch. Hephth.*
 Αὐξεται, ὅτε τοκοῖσιν *Dact. Trim.*
 182-3. Ἰγιῶν καμάτων ἀνεχῆστι γυναῖκες *Dact. Penth.*
 Ἀλλὰν δ' ἂν ἄλλῳ προσιδῶς *Choriam. Dim.*
 Ἀπὲρ εὐπτερον ὄρνιν, *Anap. Penth.*
 Κρεῖσσον ἀμαιμακετὰ πυρὸς ὄρμενον *Dact. Tetr.*
 Ἀκτὰν πρὸς ἐσπερὰ θεῶ, *Iam. Dim.*

Ων πολις ἀναριθμος ὀλλυται *Troch. Dim. Hyf.*

Νηλεα δὲ γενεθλα *Anap. Mon. Hyf.*

Πρὸς πέδῳ θανατηφόρῳ *Troch. Dim. Cat.*

Κεῖται ἀνοικτῶς *Dact. Dim.*

Ὡς δ' ἄλοχοι πολίαι τ' ἐπὶ ματέρες *Dact. Tetr.*

Ἀκταν παρὰ βωμῖον *Ion. Dim. Cat.*

Ἀλλοθεν ἄλλαι λυγρῶν ποιῶν *Prosod. Dim. Hyf.*

Ἰκτῆρες ἐπιστοναχχοί, *Anapæst. Dim. Cat.*

Παίων δ' ἐλαμπει *Iam. Penth.*

Στονοεσσα τε γῆρυς ὀκαυλος *Param.*

Ὡς ὑπὲρ, ὦ χρυσεα θυγατερ Διὸς *Dact. Tetr.*

Εὐωπα, περὶ σὸν ἄλκαν *Iam. Hephth.*

Ἀρεα τε τὸν μαλερον *Pæon. Dim.*

Ὡς νῦν ἀχαλκος ἀσπίδων *Iam. Dim.*

Φλεγει με περιβοητος ἀντιαζών *Iam. Trim. Cat.*

Παλίσσυτον δραμημα νωτίσαι *Iam. Tr. Brach.*

Πατρῆας ἐπὶ χροὸν· εἴτ' ἐς μέγαν *Antisp. Dim. Brach.*

Θαλαμὸν ἀμφιτρίτας *Troch. Dim. Brach.*

Εἴτ' ἐς τὸν ἀπὸ ξενὸν ὄρμον *Anap. Hephth.*

Θρηικίον κλυδῶνα *Chor. Dim. Cat.*

Τελεῖ γὰρ εἰ τι νυξ ἄφη *Iam. Dim.*

Τῆτ' ἐπ' ἡμᾶς ἔρχεται *Troch. Hephth.*

Τὸν, ὠπυρφορῶν ἀστραπᾶν *Antisp. Dim.*

Κρατῆνεμων, ὦ ζεῦ πατερ, *Iam. Dim.*

ὑπο σὺ φθισὸν κεραυνῷ. *Iam. Hephth.*

Λυκεῖ ἀνάξ, τὰ σὰ χρυσόστροφον *Ion. a min. Trim. Brach.*

Ἀπ' ἀγκυλῶν βελεὰ θελοίμ' ἄν *Iam. Dim. Hyf.*

Ἀδαμαστ' ἐνδατεῖσθαι *Ion. a min. Dim. Cat.*

Ἀρωγὰ προσταθέντα *Iam. Hephth.*

Τας τε πυρφορας Αρτεμιδος *Ion. Dim. Hyph.*

Αιγλας, ξυν αἰς Δυκεῖ ὄρεα *Iam. Dim.*

Διαίστει· τον χρυσομιτραν *Erich. Dim.*

Τε κικλησκω, τασδ' ἐπονυμον *Ephion. a min. Dim. Hyph.*

Γᾶς ὀνοπα Βακχον Ευιον, *Ion. Dim. Hyph.*

Μαιναδων μονοστολον, *Troch. Heph.*

Πελασθηναι φλεγοντ' *Antisp. Hemih.*

Αγλαωπι πευκα *Troch. Dim. Brach.*

Επι τον ἀτιμον* εν θεοις θεον *Iam. Tri. Hyph.*

* αἰσθητον.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 471.

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Τις ὄντιν' ἂ Θεσπιεπεια *Chor. Dim. Hyper.*

Δελφισ εἶπε πετρα *Troch. Hemihol.*

Αρρητ' ἀρρητων *Dact. Dim. Hyper.*

Τελεσαντα φοινικισι χερσιν; *Iam. Dim. Hyph.*

Ὁρα νιν ἂ | ελλοποδων | ἱππων *Pros. Trim. Brach.*

Σθεναρоте | ρον φυγα | ποδανωμαν. *Pæon. Trim. Acat.*

Ενοπλος γαρ ἐπ' αὐτον ἐπενθρῶσκει *Anapaest. Dim.*

Πυρι και στεροπαισι Διος γενετας. *Anaph. Dim.*

Δειναι δ' ἂμ' ἐπονται *Anaph. Mon. Hyph.*

Κηρες ἀναπλακητοι. *Anaph. Mon. Hyph.*

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Δεῖνα μὲν ἐν δεῖνα ταρασσεί *Paræm.*
 Σοφὸς οἰνωθετάς. *Anap̄. Mon. Hyph.*
 Οὐτε δοκῶντ', ἔτ' ἀποφασκόν *Paræm.*
 Θ' ὅτι λῆξω δ' ἀπορῶ. *Anap̄. Mon. Hyph.*
 Πετομαι δ' ἐλπίσιν, ἔτ' ἐν *Anap̄. Dim. Brach.*
 Θὰδ' ὄρων, ἔτ' ὀπίσω. *Anap̄. Mon. Hyph.*
 Τι γὰρ ἡ Λαβδακιδαῖς. *Anap̄. Mon. Hyph.*
 Ἡ τῷ Πολυβῆ νεῖκος ἐκεῖ *Anap̄. Dim. Cat.*
 Τ', ἔτε παροῖθεν ποτ' ἐγώ, *Anap̄. Dim. Brach.*
 Οὐτε τανυν πῶ ἐμαθόν *Anap̄. Dim. Brach.*
 Τι, πρὸς ὅτ' ἔθ' βασιανῶ, *Anap̄. Dim. Brach.*
 Ἐπὶ τὰν ἐπίδαμον *Anap̄. Mon. Hyph.*
 Φατὶν εἰμ' Οἰδιποδά, *Anap̄. Mon. Hyph.*
 Λαβδακιδαῖς ἐπικερὸς *Anap̄. Dim. Brach.*
 Ἀδελῶν θανάτων. *Antisp̄. Dim. Brach.*

SOPH. ELECTRA. Verse 120.

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Ω παῖ παῖ δυστανοτάτας *Dact. Hephth.*
 Ἡλεκτρα μητρός, τιν' αἶ *Dact. Hephth.*
 Ταχεῖς ὡδ' ἀκορεστον οἰμῶγαν *Antisp̄. Trim. Brach.*
 Τὸν παλαιὸν ἐκ δολέρας ἀθιωτάτας *Dact. Tetram.*

Ματρός ἄλοντ' ἄπαταις Ἀγαμεμνονα, *Dact. Tetr.*

Κακα τε χεῖρι προδοτον; *Iam. Hephth.*

Ὡς ὁ ταδε πορῶν *Anap. Base.*

Ολοῖτ' εἰ μοι θεμῖς ταδ' ἀυδᾶν. *Antisp. Dim. Hyf.*

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Ω γενεθλα γενναιῶν πατέρων, *Anap. Dim.*

Ηκετ' ἔμων καμάτων παραμυθιον *Anap. Dim.*

Οἶδα τε καὶ ξυνιημι ταδ', εἰ με *Anap. Dim.*

Φυγγανει, εἴδε θελω προλιπειν τογε, *Anap. Dim.*

Με εἰ τον ἔμον σοναχεῖν πατερ' ἀθλιον, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἀλλ', ὦ παντοί- *Base.*

-As φιλοτήτος ἀμειβομεναι χαριν, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἐᾶτε μ' ὡδ' ἄλυειν. *Iam. Dim. Cat.*

Αἰ, αἰ, ἰκνεμαι *Iam. Mon. Hyf.*

These are almost *Systematic*.

It may be proper also to propose as examples for exercise, other verses, without marking the class to which they respectively belong; as,

JOHNSON'S SOPHOC.

Philoc. from Verses 1123—1144.

STROPHE.

Συ τοι, συ τοι κατηξίω-
 -σας, ὦ βαρυποτμε·
 Οὐκ ἄλλοθεν ἔχη τυχαί
 Ταδ' ἀπο μείζονος·
 Εὐτεγε παρὸν φρονησάι
 Τε λῶονος δαίμονος,
 Εἰλε το κακίον εἰλεν.

ANTISTROPHE.

Ποτμος σε δαίμονων ταδε,
 Οὐδε σε γε δολος ἐσχ' ὑπο
 Χερὸς ἐμας· στυγερὰν
 ἔχε δυσποτμον
 Ἀρὰν ἀρὰν ἐπ' ἄλλοις·
 Καὶ γὰρ ἐμοὶ τῆτο μελεῖ
 Μὴ φιλοτῆτ' ἀπώση.

OEDIPUS COLONEUS.

241. Ω ξένοι αἰδοφρονες, ἀλλ'
 ἔπει

Γεραὸν ἄλαον πατέρα τονδ'
 ἔμον

Οὐκ ἀνετλατ' ἔργων
 Ἀκοντῶν ἄιοντες αὐδαν

Ἀλλ' ἐμε τὰν μελεᾶν, ἰκετεύ-
 ομεν

Ω ξένοι, οἰκτεῖραθ', ἅ πα-
 τρος ὕπερ

Πρὸς σ' ὅτι σοὶ φίλον ἐκ σεθεν-
 ἀν τομαί

Ἡ τέκνον, ἡ λόγος, ἡ χρεὸς, ἡ
 θεός,

“ Οὐ γὰρ ἰδοῖς ἀναθρῶν βρο-
 “ τῶν, ὅστις ἀν εἰ

“ Θεὸς ἀγοιγ', ἐκφυγεῖν δυν-
 ναίτο.”

Τῷ μὲ ἀντομαι, ἀντομαι, ὅκ
ἀλα-

-οῖς προσορωμενα ὅμμα σου
ὅμμασιν,

Ὡς τις αἵματος

Ἵμετερος προφανείσα, τον
ἀθλιον

Αἰδῶς κυρταὶ ἐν ὑμῖν γαρ
ὡς θεῶ

Κείμεθα τλαμονες ἀλλ' ἴτε,
νεύσατε

Ταν ἀδοκητον χαριν,

These verses are titled
Αναπαιστοι. It will be a
proper exercise to exa-
mine in what parts they
are not *Systematic*.

N. B. When a verse after an accurate examination is found not reducible to rule, it frequently happens, that by altering the position of a *particle*, or by omitting it altogether; by transferring a word or syllable from the next line; by inserting a letter improperly omitted; striking out a vowel by *Apostrophe*, which has been neglected; or by making some other slight alteration, not affecting the sense, or perhaps in some instances even elucidating the author's meaning; the verse is rendered perfectly correct and regular.

APPENDIX.



*Arrangement of the different species of verse used
by Horace, under their several heads.*

I. *Book 1, Ode 1; Book 3, Ode 30; Book 4, Ode 3; are, Asclepiadic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, consisting of four feet, viz. a Spondee, two Choriambuses, and a Pyrrhic; thus,*

1 2 3 4

Mæcē- | nās ātāvīs | ēdītē rē- | gībūs | A species of interposed *Choriambic*; two *Choriambuses* being inserted between the parts of an *Iambic Syzygy*. The collection called the *Asclepiadic* system.

Others measure it thus, by a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, with a *Cesura* or long syllable, and other two *Dactyls*, which is esteemed the easier mode; thus,

1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 4

Mæcē- | nās ātā- | vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs |

II. *Book 1, Ode 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38; Book 2, Ode 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16; Book 3, Ode 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27; Book 4, Ode 2, 6, 11, and the carmen seculare are dicola tetrastrophæ, of three Sapphic Pentameters, with an Adonic Dimeter; the former consisting of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl,*

and two *Trochees*; the latter of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; thus,

1	2	3	4	5
Jām sǎ-	tīs tēr-	rīs nīvis	ātqūe	dīræ
Grandi-	nis mi-	sit Pater	et ru-	benti
Dexte-	ra sa-	cras jacu-	latus	arces.

The above verses may be denominated *Epichoriambic*; having the second *Epitrite* in the first place, a *Choriambus* in the middle, and ending with an *Iambic Syzygy Catalectic*. Every fourth verse is an *Adonic*.

1	2
Tērrūt ūrbēm	

III. *Book 1, Ode 3, 13, 19, 36; Book 3, Ode 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28; Book 4, Ode 1, 3,* are *dicola distropha*; the first a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Choriambus*, and a *Pyrrhic*; the latter a *Choriambic Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

Sic tē | Dīvā pōtēns | Cypri |

Sic frā- | trēs Hēlēnæ | lūcīdā sī- | dērā. These verses may be styled interposed *Choriambics*. The first has one *Choriambus*; the second, two interposed.

IV. *Book 1, Ode 4,* is a *dicolon distrophon*, the former a *Dactylico Trochaic Septenarius*, of which the first *colon* is a *Heroic Tetrameter*, or the first four feet are those of an *Heroic* verse; the latter *colon* is a *Trochaic Ithyphallic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or

three *Trochees*; the latter is an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, an *Iambus*, a *Spondee*, two *Iambuses*, and a common syllable; thus,

1 2 3 4 5
Sōlvītūr | ācrīs hy- | ěms grā- | tā vīcě || vērīs |

6 7
ēt Fă- | vōnī |

1 2 3 4 5
Trăhūnt- | quě sīc- | cās mǎ- | chī næ | cǎrī- |

$\frac{1}{2}$
nās | . These verses, according to the foregoing distribution in this Treatise, may be styled *Asynartete*.

1. *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius*.

2. *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius*.

V. *Book 1*, Ode 5, 14, 21, 23; *Book 3*, Ode 7, 13; *Book 4*, Ode 13, are *Tricola Tetrastrophæ*; the first two *Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter*, consisting of the same feet as in No. 1; the third a *Pherecratic Trimeter*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*; the fourth a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Qūis mūl- | tā grăcī- | līs | tē pŭēr | īn rōsă |

Perfu- | sus liqui- | dis | urget o- | doribus

Grātō | Pyrrhă sŭb | ānrō | This verse in the preceding treatise, has been called a *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*; commonly styled *Pherecratic*.

Cŭi flă- | vām rēligās | cōmăm |

VI. *Book 1, Ode 6, 15, 24, 33; Book 2, Ode 12; Book 3, Ode 10, 16; Book 4, Ode 5, 12,* are *dicola tetrastopha*, the three former, *Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, as in No. 1; the last a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Scribē- | rīs Vări- | ō | fōrtīs ēt | hōstīŭm |

Victor | Mæoni- | i | carminis | alite |

Quam rem | cumque fe- | rox | navibus | aut equis |

Mīlēs | tē dŭcē gēs- | sērīt |

VII. *Book 1, Ode 7, 28, and Epode 12,* are *dicola distopha*, the former a *Dactylic Hexameter*, the latter a *Dactylic Alcmanic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, of which the two first are indifferently *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, the third a *Dactyl* only, and the fourth a *Spondee*; thus,

Lăudă- | būnt ăli- | ī clă- | rām Rhōdōn | āut
Mīty- | lēnēn |

Āut Ephē- | sŭm bīmă- | rīsŭ Cō- | rīnthī | .

VIII. *Book 1, Ode 8,* is a *dicolon distophon*, the former an *Aristophanian Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Choriambus* and *Bacchius* or *Amphibrach*; the latter an *Alcaic Epichoriambic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a second *Epitrite*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Bacchius*; thus,

Lydiă dīc | pēr ōmnēs |

Tē Dēōs ō- | rō Sybărīn | cŭr prōpēraș | ămăndō |

IX. *Book 1, Ode 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37; Book 2, Ode 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20; Book 3, Ode 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26,*

29; *Book 4, Ode 4, 9, 14, 15*, are *Tricola Tetraastropha*, the two first *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of an *Iambic Penthemimer*, i. e. a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, (but oftener a *Spondee*,) an *Iambus*, and a *Cæsura*, or long syllable, and two *Dactyls*; the third an *Iambic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, having in the first and third place, a *Spondee*, and sometimes an *Iambus*; in the second and fourth place, an *Iambus* only, with a syllable over; and the fourth a *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, having in the first and second place a *Dactyl*, and in the third and fourth a *Trochee*; thus,

Vīdēs | ūt āl- | tā | stēt nīvē | cāndīdūm |

Sorac- | te nec | jam | sustine- | ant onus | . According to the plan pursued in the foregoing Treatise, the two first verses are *Asynartete*, *Iambic Penthemimer*, and *Dactylic Dimeter*.

Sylvæ | lābō- | rāntēs | gīlū- | que

Elūmīnă | cōnstītē | -rīnt ă- | cūtō | The fourth, *Dactylic Dimeter* and *Trochaic Monometer*. This mixture, on account of its being so often used by *Horace*, is called *Carmen Horatianum*.

10. *Book 1, Ode 11, 18; Book 4, Ode 10*, are *monocola*, being *Alcaic Pentameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, three *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

Tū nē | quæsiērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm | tībī | . Another species of interposed *Choriambic*, according to the distribution in the preceding Treatise.

11. *Book 2, Ode 18*, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Trochaic Euripidean Dimeter Catalectic*, consisting of three *Trochees*, (and sometimes in the second place a *Spondee*;) with a syllable; the second an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of five *Iambuses*, and a syllable, (but the odd feet may be *Spondees*); thus,

Nōn ē- | būr nē- | quē aurē- | ūm |

Mēā | rēnī- | dēt īn | dōmō | lăcū | nār. Frequently denominated *Euripidean verse*.

12. *Book 3, Ode 12*, is either a *Dicolon Tristrophon*, or *Tricolon Tetrastrrophon*; consisting of two lesser *Ionic Trimeters*, and a *Tetrameter*; thus,

Miserārum ēst | nequē amōri | dārē lūdūm |

Neque dulce | mala vino | lavere aut ex- |

animari | metuentes | patruæ ver- | bēā lingūæ.

But the learned *Bentley* has shown, that this composition of *Horace* consists of ten lesser *Ionics*, without any pause; and that, therefore, the whole of the ode is finished in four *decapodia* of this kind.

13. *Book 4, Ode 7*, is a *dicolon distrophon*, the first a *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter Acatalectic*; the second a *Dactylic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of two *Dactyls* and a syllable; thus,

Diffū- | gērē nī- | vēs rēdī- | ūnt jām | grāmīnă |
cāmpīs |

Arbōrī- | būsquē cō- | mæ | *Dactylic Penthemimer.*

14. *Epod. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10*, are *dicola*

distropha; the first an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* of six *Iambuses*; the second a *Dimeter* of four; thus,

Ibīs | Lībūr- | nīs īn- | tēr āl- | tā nā- | vīum

Ami- | ce pro | pugna | cula |

15. *Epode* 11, is a *dicolon distrophon* of an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic*, like the first verse of No. 14, and an *Archilochian Elegiambic*, of which the former colon is the latter part of an *Elegiac Pentameter*, but the latter colon is an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the second verse of No. 14; thus,

Pēttī | nīhīl | mē sī- | cūt ān- | tēā | jūvāt |

Scribērē | vērsicū- | lōs | āmō- | rē pēr- | cūlsūm |
grāvī | . *Dactylic Penthemimer*, and *Iambic Dimeter*.

Or, it is a *Tricolon Tristophion*; the first an *Iambic Trimeter*, as before; the second an *Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter*, consisting of two *Dactyls* and a syllable; and the third an *Iambic Dimeter*; thus,

Pēttī | nīhīl | mē sī- | cūt ān- | tēā | jūvāt |

Scribērē | vērsicū- | lōs |

Amō- | rē pēr- | cūlsūm | grāvī |

16. *Epode* 13, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first an *Heroic Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Elegiambic*, in an inverted order from the former, mentioned in No. 15; thus,

Hōrridā | tēmpēs- | tās cōe- | lūm cōn- | trāxīt ēt |
īmrēs | .

Nīvīs | quē dē- | dūcūnt | Jōvēm | nūnc mārē |
nūnc sīlū | æ | *Iambic Dimeter*, and *Dactylic Penthemimer*.

17. *Epode* 14, 15, are *dicola distropha*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*, and the second an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the last in No. 15; thus,

Möllīs ī- | nērtiă | cūr tăn- | tām dīf- | fūdērīt |
īmīs |

Oblī | vīō- | nēm sēn- | sībūs |

18. *Epode* 16, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Iambic Trimeter* without *Spondees*; thus,

Altēră | jām tērī- | tūr bēl- | līs cī- | vīlībūs | ætās |
Sūis | ēt ip- | să Rō- | mă vī- | rībūs | rūīt |

19. *Epode* 17, is a *Monocolon* of an *Archilochian Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* with *Spondees*; thus,

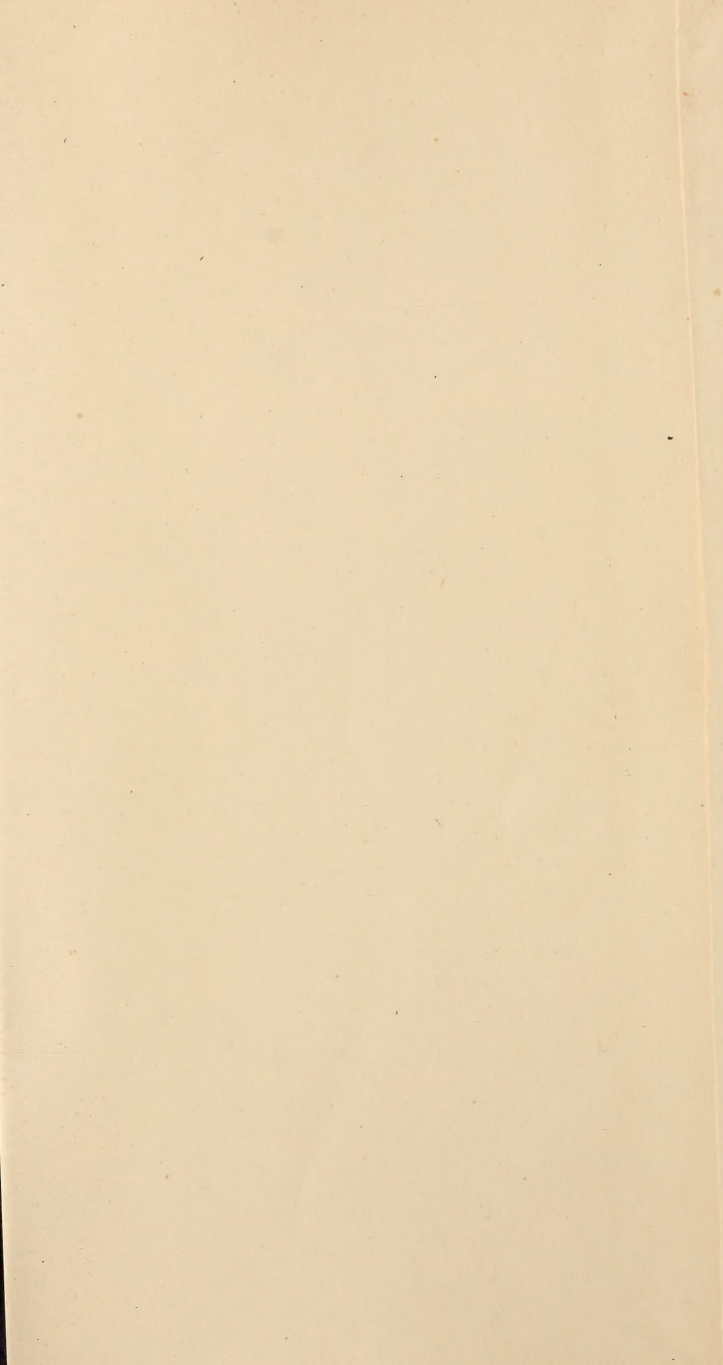
Jāmjām ef- | fică- | ci dō | mănūs | scīēn- | tīæ

20. The *Satires*, *Epistles*, and *Art of Poetry*, are *Monocola* of *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter*.

Note. The number of *Metres* in *Horace*, might be farther contracted; thus, the first, second, third, and eighth Odes of Book 1, might be called *Choriambic*; the fourth, ninth, &c. *Asynartete*; but such a distribution would only produce obscurity, and is therefore not attempted.

THE END.







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